

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is quite astonishing, and beyond all conception, how Mr. Barruel the far-renowned bell-man and crier of all the conspiracies and wicked designs, plotted many years ago by the free-masons and illuminates of Germany, was enabled to discover all these deep-laid schemes, and to unfold a tale

————— whose lightest word  
Must harrow up our soul, and freeze our blood.

There are men, indeed, who are impudent enough to make a laugh of the whole, calling it a gossip's story, invented only to affright children, or those who resemble them in credulity. But let those people be aware of the ill consequences of such impudence. Mr. Barruel will take it amiss, and raise a hue and cry after them. They will be ranked amongst the promoters of those detested associations, and branded with infamy. But I shall not trifle now with a matter which demands the most serious exertions of all those who shudder at that system of defamation set up by Barruel and all his abettors, in order to delude the unguarded feelings of your generous countrymen, and rouse indignation and hatred against all the literary characters of Germany.

To give you only one instance of his deep knowledge of the matter, and how ingeniously he deals with his poor deluded reader, he dares call me (tom. iv. p. 245,) *very famous amongst the Illuminates of Germany*. Now, let me inform you, Sir, that in the walk of a sequestered life, wholly dedicated to the pursuits of ancient literature, I never enlisted in that order, nor wrote a single line in defence of it. Nay, I never had any knowledge of that order, before I settled at Weimar; and when that took place, the order had been extinguished already, never to revive again. All the knowledge I have now, I derived from Mr. Bode, a gentleman generally esteemed and beloved by men of every description, a true downright plain dealer, who has been cruelly abused in Mr. Barruel's libelling Memoirs.

moirs, and whose honour, in spite of all these aspersions, stands unblemished in the eyes of many of our sovereign princes, the Dukes of Weimar and Gotha, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt\*. During the last three years of his life, I had a familiar intercourse with that venerable old man, and heard many a tale of former times. For he spoke always of his masonic transactions with the interest of an old lover, but confessed openly and repeatedly that *all was over*, and no connection at all did subsist now; which I found perfectly true, when after his death I was engaged with some other gentlemen of the highest reputation, who are still living, to revise and pack up all his papers, now in the possession of his Serene Highness the Duke of Gotha, and which, being then in the best preservation, can be inspected, with the Duke's permission, by every one who shall feel any doubt of my relation. When I composed several years ago the literary life of my deceased friend, Mr. Bode, to be found at the head of the sixth and last volume of his excellent Translation of Montaigne's Essays, I did not chuse to touch upon his dealing with free-masons and secret orders, not for fear of stamping a disgrace upon the memory of my friend by revealing all that I knew of his masonic concerns—for all that I knew would have reflected great honour on him—but because I did not think it worth the while to tell over and over again a dull insipid tale, which, but for some croaking ravens, always hovering over the tombs of the deceased, would have been buried already in oblivion. Accordingly I give the secret-hunting Barruel a solemn defiance to prove that I have been a member or a promoter of the order of Illuminates, which needs must be an easy task indeed

\* The life of Mr. Bode has been published by Mr. Schlichtegroll, Professor and Under-Library-keeper at Gotha, in the useful collection called *The German Necrologue*. I would wish it to be translated into English, as would serve highly to undeceive the British readers, and let them know how they cheated by those alarmists, who impose so fully on their credulity.



for him, who, by his inquisitionary proceedings, with the help of his emissaries, may follow every scent, and hunt down the reputation of any literary character in our parts of Germany, at the distance of four hundred miles from Great Britain.

It would be an easy task, indeed, to add many instances of similar assertions in a book full of the grossest misrepresentations and palpable falsehoods. But that will be done otherwise. There is one instance more, which I cannot pass over in silence, as it is very injurious to my honour and veracity. I stated in a short notice, inserted in your valuable Magazine (January 1798), that Mr. Bode was author himself of a pamphlet styled "More Notes than Text," in which he laid open the scheme of the famous Mr. Barth's German Union. You can easily imagine, Sir, whether I was to be credited, being an intimate acquaintance of the author, and entrusted with the original papers, which I offered to shew to any body. But the much better informed Mr. Barruel treats me with the utmost scorn, (tom. iv. p. 310), and, in order to cloak his falsehood, he tells us, that Mr. Göschel, the bookseller, at Leipzig, has declared himself author of that performance. Now, for all this, I beg leave, Sir, to transmit Mr. Göschel's declaration, which he sent me in order to be communicated to you.

"The late Mr. Bode, Privy Counsellor at Weimar, is author of the work called 'More Notes than Text,' by which the Union of Mr. Barth has been detected and blown up. I have not the least share in the whole performance, except some few lines I added after the Preface.

"GEORGE JOACHIM GÖSCHEL."

Leipzig, July 16.

And what can the honest Mr. Barruel do, in order to make good his assertion? Will he face it out, and deny the truth of this declaration also? I dare say, he will. It will only serve to swell the bulk of his Memoirs, and afford him fresh matter for abuse and defamation. And such a man can be fully relied upon, and even mentioned with the highest encomiums, in the venerable senate of the most generous nation in Europe, which hates falsehood, and abhors calumny!

Sir, you may make use of this letter for your interesting Magazine, and of my name, by which I have the honour to sign myself, Your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS BÖTTIGER,

Counsellor of the Upper Consistory.

Weimar, in Saxony, July 21, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM concerned to observe that a very material mistake has crept into the last sentence of the *Memoirs of Filangieri*, communicated by me, and inserted in page 548 of your last number. The epithet *corrupt* has been omitted before the words "state of human mind, especially in Italy, fifteen years ago." The omission of this epithet renders the sense equivocal, and gives room for a misconstruction of my meaning:—Besides, if the word *corrupt* is omitted, the conclusion of the sentence will not be of a piece with the line I quote from Virgil—*Omnia fert tempus, animus quoque.*

London, Aug. 10.

F. DAMIANI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE request you make, that the friends of your Miscellany will furnish you with facts relative to the state of our trade, manufactures and commerce, induces me to send you the inclosed state of the import of coals into this great metropolis, and a few remarks on the same.

That this metropolis is increasing in population, is an old and received opinion which is manifested in *some degree* by the increased consumption of the necessaries of life, and among these of coals.

The import for five years,	<i>Chaldrs.</i>
from 1728 to 1732, on an	
average amounted to	— 485,141
Whereas only forty years afterwards, viz. from 1768	
to 1772, it averages	— 658,842½
And it has progressively gone	
on till, from 1793 to 1797,	
it averaged	— — 786,200½

It is an opinion amongst the coal trade, founded on experience, that war reduces the consumption; the present war forms an exception, and arises, I believe, from these two causes, the great number of steam-engines now used in this great capital, which have come into use since the last war, and from an increased exportation to foreign parts.

It would not be expected, that London should export many coals; but it is certain that the frequent opportunities of shipping in small quantities, and to places where cargoes could not be dispensed with, forms a total of some thousands of chaldrons. The Cape of Good Hope is totally supplied from hence, and the West India islands are every year increasing their orders, from the quantity of wood-land cut down



down and thrown into the cultivation of sugar.

At present the importation of coals is behind the demand: the average of five preceding years, *viz.* 1793 to 1797, is — 832,170 $\frac{1}{4}$   
The import of 1798 was 786,200 $\frac{1}{2}$

Deficient — 45,969 $\frac{3}{4}$   
Add to this an increased consumption from the length of the winter, supposed 54,030 $\frac{1}{4}$

Quantity wanted more in 1799 100,000

N. B. The importation of coals in 1795 was — 887,759  
The average of five years, *viz.* 1793 to 1797, was 832,170 $\frac{1}{4}$

Surplus — 45,588 $\frac{1}{4}$

The winter of 1798-9 was more severe than that of 1795, so that the above supposition of 54,030 $\frac{1}{4}$  chaldrons wanted is within the real expenditure.

The average importation on the 1st of August for five years, from 1793 to 1797, was — 481,660 $\frac{1}{2}$

Add increased consumption and short importation of 1798 — 100,000  
581,660 $\frac{1}{2}$

Quantity imported August 1, 1799 — 516,714 $\frac{1}{4}$

Deficiency — 64,946 $\frac{1}{4}$   
Perhaps, however, it may be thought, that, in taking the whole increased consumption of 54,030 $\frac{1}{4}$  chaldrons into this period, I am taking for a whole year, instead of 7-12ths only; I shall therefore make a deduction of 5-12ths, or — 22,512 $\frac{1}{2}$

Which leaves a deficiency of 42,433 $\frac{3}{4}$

The number of ships taken out of the coal trade for this present expedition, as well as the increase of trade, and of course employment of shipping, leaves no immediate prospect of getting up this deficiency of importation. The price of coals is thence remarkably high, and, while these causes continue to operate, will continue so.

Coals imported in the following years into the port of London.

Years.	Chaldrs.
1768	613,823 $\frac{1}{4}$
1769	648,438 $\frac{1}{4}$
1770	609,431 $\frac{1}{2}$
1771	695,058 $\frac{1}{4}$
1772	727,461
	3,294,212 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average of five years peace	658,842 $\frac{1}{2}$
1773	627,787 $\frac{1}{4}$
1774	625,156 $\frac{3}{4}$
1775	664,278 $\frac{1}{4}$
1776	700,617
1777	699,108
	3,316,947 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average of three years peace, and 2 of the American war,	663,389 $\frac{1}{2}$
1778	645,007
1779	592,413 $\frac{1}{4}$
1780	670,038
1781	642,914 $\frac{1}{4}$
1782	696,913 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3,247,285 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average of five years war	649,457
1783	709,654 $\frac{1}{2}$
1784	719,120
1785	734,826 $\frac{1}{4}$
1786	738,572 $\frac{1}{4}$
1787	752,840 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3,655,014

Average of five years peace	731,002 $\frac{1}{2}$
1788	760,301 $\frac{1}{4}$
1789	795,422 $\frac{1}{4}$
1790	747,330
1791	824,990 $\frac{1}{2}$
1792	841,380
	3,969,425

Average of five years peace	793,385
1793	800,510 $\frac{1}{4}$
1794	788,744 $\frac{1}{2}$
1795	887,759
1796	819,339 $\frac{1}{2}$
1797	864,497 $\frac{1}{4}$
	4,160,85 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average of five years war	832,170 $\frac{1}{4}$
1798	786,200 $\frac{1}{2}$
	This



■ This average is taken exclusive of coals sold by weight, which may amount to 2000 ton per annum, and of cinders, which may amount to 5000 chaldron per annum.  
*August 12, 1799.* T. G.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

EFFECTS OF THE LATE REBELLION IN  
 IRELAND ON THE CHARACTER AND  
 FEELINGS OF THE IRISH.

**A**MONG the many calamities which result from rebellion and civil war, there is none perhaps more to be deprecated than that ferocious and unfeeling disposition which frequent scenes of blood necessarily create even in the best minds.—Nor is it merely the conflict which takes place in the field, and which extinguishes in blood the cause of civil dissention, that tends most effectually to barbarise the mind.—It is rather those events which follow the success of one party and the defeat of the other—it is the work of the executioner—those spectacles which it is thought necessary to hold up to public view, in order to deter disaffection from new attempts to disturb the tranquillity of the state, or to mark the power of the government to put down and take vengeance of its enemies.

Sir, These reflections were suggested by a short excursion which I am just returned from making through the counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow; and in which, I am sorry to say, I found the vestiges of the late rebellion, not more visible in the demolition and burning of houses and villages, than in the conversation, sentiments, and character of the inhabitants. I had known those counties, and the disposition and manner of their people, long before the commencement of the rebellion; I had known them to be gentle, humane, and possessed, perhaps, of more of the milk of human kindness than the lower order of people in most countries possess. I found them, if it be fair to give a general character of a people from the experience of an individual, with quite a new set of feelings; they had become familiar with cruelty; they could talk of torture and of death—not the death of an individual, but the slaughter of thousands; with the same apathy and listlessness as they would have spoken of any every-day incident.—Death and suffering, indeed, seemed for them to have lost all their horror; and I have heard them relate the fall of hundreds of their townsmen with a degree of circumstantial and cool accuracy, which proved that they felt in the relation the most perfect indifference. It was at a time when the assizes were holden in these

counties that I happened to visit them.—Some convictions had taken place, and the criminals were executed during my stay.—On former occasions of this kind an execution would have set the town and its vicinity in motion, and have excited the lamentations and the curiosity of the peasantry for three miles round. Now the most dreadful sentence which human laws can inflict was executed by the sheriff and his officers with as little bustle and interest as would have attended his giving possession of a farm-house under an ejectment. The unfortunate victim of offended justice was drawn to his place of suffering through a county-town, and scarcely attracted in his progress the attention of a single passenger; or excited in one instance those expressions of pity or of sympathy which are so natural and so common on such solemn occasions, in countries where the feelings of humanity have not been blunted by the frequency of scenes of still greater horror.

It has been the custom of these counties since the rebellion to exhibit to public view the heads of such as have suffered capital punishment for the part they took in those disturbances, by fixing them up in some conspicuous situation. On the goal of Athy are fixed two of those heads—but they are placed at such a height as not to shock the passenger by too near a view of humanity in this state of degradation and corruption. In Carlow, the front gate of the new prison which they have erected there is not more than fifteen feet high, and at that short distance from the travellers' eye a few heads are exhibited, forcing on him a view of death in its most hideous form, familiarising the mind of the passing peasant to the most horrid of all spectacles: and blunting in him those feelings of commiseration for human suffering, on which must always depend in a great measure the virtues of the populace.—How far they tend to produce this effect may be learned by the following anecdote: While I was contemplating with horror this groupe of dreadful objects, in all of which except one you might distinctly trace the features and mark the expression of the agonies of death; I asked a townsbey, who was passing, whether these heads had been all put up at the same time; and on being told they were, I observed it was strange that one of them was nearly stripped of flesh, while the others appeared yet perfect. He answered, "Sir, that head is the head of Mr. Keefe of Ballyva.—He was lying in a putrid fever when he was taken away by the military, and after a short trial by a Court Martial was executed."



cuted. They say it is because his flesh was putrid from his illness that the scull has so soon been left bare; and as to the jaw, Sir, which, you may observe, is broken and hanging down, that was broken by some boys of the town who amused themselves in throwing stones at it!" I turned away with disgust from this shocking tale. What morals, said I, what feeling, what humanity, what virtue can exist among a people, where to insult the miserable remains of mortality is the amusement of the populace!

Nor is it merely among the lower order of the people that this spirit of ferocity has been excited and is kept alive in Ireland. On the same day on which the above conversation took place, I happened to dine in company with some of the first people of the town; there were some strangers present besides myself, who after dinner turned the conversation to the topic of these heads. It was observed by one stranger, that it was a violation of public decorum to obtrude such horrid spectacles so near the eye and observation of the passenger; by another, that it tended to harden and brutalise the public mind; and by a third, that it was impolitic, now that the rebellion was completely crushed, to keep alive the animosity of party by such public and disgusting monuments of crime and punishment; better would it be, he observed, to obliterate every remembrance of what was passed by removing from the eye and ear of the public whatever could revive that remembrance or perpetuate sentiments which might again kindle into partial insurrection. "Sir," said one gentleman of the town, who seemed to speak the sense of his countrymen, "I wish we had more heads up if it were likely they could again rouse the villains to insurrection; for we are fully able to put them down, and the more of them we dispatch the better!" Such are the principles and such the feelings which seem to actuate every description of men, in a country once remarkable for good-nature, affection, and humanity. W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THOUGH I do not apprehend that the plan for the current circulation of property in the public funds, of which an outline is given in your Magazine, p. 513, will ever be carried into execution, the projector of it at least deserves thanks for his intention, the design of the plan being to procure assistance to those who want to borrow money on the security of land, to enable them to pay their debts,

or to improve their estates; such loans having been of late very difficult to obtain. This difficulty, however, by no means arises from a want of a sufficient quantity of paper money, which we are now taught to consider as the proper circulating medium of the country; but from the circumstance of there being at present many ways in which persons having money to spare, can employ it with much greater profit than by lending it on mortgage. It is well known, that previous to the war money was readily obtained on landed security, and it was thought a favour to have the discounting of good bills: if ever 3 per cents should be again at 80 or 90, and the profits of foreign trade somewhat reduced by France and Holland recovering their share therein, loans on landed security will be obtained with as much facility as ever; but without some such change of circumstances, no issue of paper money would produce this effect, as it would soon be all absorbed in the channel that produced the greatest gain. Projects of this nature should be attempted with the utmost caution, they should be formed on general principles, and the proposed benefits not be confined to a particular class of persons, nor the execution of them be likely to encourage dangerous speculations. If stockholders obtained a double profit on part of their capital by issuing notes thereon, the possessors of many other species of property would think themselves entitled to the same advantage; and if landholders could borrow money at a moderate rate of interest, why should not manufacturers and others be accommodated on the same terms?

August 16, 1799.

X.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

NOT finding an answer given to your correspondent, who requested in your Magazine for May an explanation of the cause of the saltiness he observed on trees and hedges in April last, in the county of Kent;—I beg leave to repeat the solicitation; at the same time observing, the phenomenon was first noticed by me in an extraordinary manner, in the month of April 1793, on the confines of the counties of Warwick and Oxford.

The wind for some time had been brisk, proceeding from the points betwixt north and east, with a considerable haziness and moisture in the atmosphere, which without rain suddenly changed to dryness and clearness. At this time being observing the difference of appearance of the buds of



of trees at that season, I was surprised at what I took for the hoar-frost upon the trunks and branches, in the middle of so fine a day; but upon examination, was soon convinced, by the taste and appearance of the crystals, of its being the *natron muriatum*, or common salt, and which I also perceived were deposited only on the sides of the trunks and branches facing the wind, and upon the gates, styles, rails, &c. having the same aspect. I pointed out the circumstance to several of my friends, who had never witnessed it before, nor could account for it; and I gathered some branches of hawthorn, on which the crystallization was very perceptible, and preserved them a considerable time. As from the particulars above-mentioned I had reason to consider the salt was brought and deposited from the atmosphere;—I would ask, is it possible that the violent and continued action of the wind in the same direction upon the ocean could raise the spray or particles of water in such a manner as to convey and deposit them so far inland; the distance from the ocean being at least one hundred miles?—And as there is reason to believe the same occurrence frequently prevails, must it not greatly affect vegetation?

CHIRURGUS.

*Burton on Trent, August 16, 1799.*

## SOME GENERAL PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE CHINESE.

By ANDRE' EVERARD VAN BRAAM  
HOUCKGEEST, late Chief in the Direction of the Dutch East India Company in China, and the second Person in the Embassy to the Court of the Emperor of China.\*

THE Chinese are superior to Europeans in several branches of knowledge, especially in agriculture. The construction of their bridges and their dykes are excellent, the latter are equal to those of Holland.

Their architecture in the palaces of Peking and Yuen-ming-yuen is noble, majestic and regular, in which ornament and elegance are displayed without superfluity and vain ostentation. The Chinese are unacquainted with the five orders of architecture made use of in Europe; yet the last visitors to that nation assure us that there are none of the temples or imperial edifices which would not be viewed in Europe with admiration. They possess also a very extraordinary and unrivalled skill in the art of diving under water for the recovery of treasures at the bottom, without the aid of any machine; of this

\* These articles have never before been published.

the following is a sufficient proof. In June 1772, the Dutch East India Company had the misfortune to lose one of their ships, called the *Kynsburg*, upon the coast of China in a hurricane. This ship sunk while at anchor in twelve fathoms water, in the isle of *Meru*. There were only eight men saved, who, after being at sea upon rafts for twenty-four hours, were thrown upon the shore.

This ship richly laden, had, among other things, more than thirty chests of money. All hopes of recovering the cargo were relinquished; when some Chinese came and proposed to undertake recovering the money on condition of having one third for their trouble, and making no demand if they should not succeed. Their proposal was agreed to, and they began to attempt it in 1773; but not being sufficiently acquainted with the construction of the Dutch ships, they did not succeed. But in the same year having been conducted on board another vessel of the Company for the purpose of studying the particular form and construction of the ship, and the manner of placing the chests in similar cases, they recommenced their labours in 1774, and brought to the factory of the Company every chest of money which had been lost; besides the silver buckles, knives, forks and spoons belonging to the officers. They had been obliged to break up two decks in order to come at the chests. They next undertook the recovery of other parts of the cargo, and would have succeeded but for the great swell which had taken place in the bales of Indian cotton on board, through which the divers found it impossible to penetrate to the merchandize under it. The money restored was divided into three parts, of which the Chinese Government had one, the Dutch Company another, and the divers the other.

This fact of the recovery of money from a vessel under such circumstances, has been regarded as a proof of skill of which Europe does not afford an example.

THE GAMES AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS OF THE CHINESE. *By the Same.*

THE first and most esteemed game among the Chinese is called *Quay-ki*. It is a kind of war-game, the object of which is to invest and conquer a country. They play with small stones flat and circular of two colours, commonly black and white, to the number of eighty of each colour, placed upon a paper chess board, the coloured compartments of which cross each other. This game is so difficult that no person has been found who could play it



it with that perfection of which it is capable. It would be too tedious and difficult to detail all its rules; but they may be found in a book printed in China, which has been brought to Europe by the late Dutch Embassy to that nation. This game requires more silence and attention than that of chess, and is the favourite amusement of the learned and men of the higher orders.

The second game is called *Tche-on-khie*. It is the real game of chess, introduced among the Chinese about four centuries since by one of their Generals, and is so common among them that it is played at by the lowest of the people. They do not use figures of the same form as those made use of in Europe, but round pawns such as Europeans play at draughts with, upon each of which the name of the piece is engraved: neither do they play upon a draught-board of two colours, but upon simple paper with lines drawn across it in such a manner that they place the pieces upon the angles where the lines cross each other. Those who are acquainted with both these ways of playing prefer that of the Chinese to the European manner. The great conformity between the two ways of playing is truly astonishing, because the Chinese General could not be acquainted with the European manner.

The third game is called *Ta quat-phay*. It exactly resembles our game of *Domino*, and is played in the same manner. Their game at cards follows next, it consists of thirty cards of three kinds. If there be but two players, one pack is sufficient; and when there are four or more, they put two or a greater number of packs together. This game is very easy to be learned, and is the amusement of women and the common class of the people. There are several other inferior games among the Chinese, but we shall leave them to speak of their public theatres.

The people in general are very fond of these public amusements, which are carried on in all seasons and even for whole days together. The inhabitants of each vicinity enter into a common subscription for the payment of the expences of the entertainments. In general the pieces performed are very tedious, and accompanied with music extremely piercing and noisy, being more agreeable to the spectators than finer harmony and softer tones. But there are many companies of players who act in the houses of individuals in a more agreeable and superior manner. And when the Chinese merchants make a party of pleasure for Europeans, these companies perform before them very agreeable pieces of the sentimental kind.

One of these plays, called *Chon-son hau*, had given so much pleasure to a gentleman of the Dutch embassy twenty years before that he was induced to solicit its representation again, which request was granted after much difficulty; for there were but few players to be found who could recollect this ancient piece. It was acted in a superior style, and imparted as much pleasure as it had done before; and it was the opinion of the European part of the audience, that if it were translated into their language by an elegant pen it would give pleasure to every mind susceptible of fine sensations. The writers of the relation of the Embassy has given a particular account of each of the five acts of this play. Though acted in a language he did not understand, the Chinese actors performed their parts with so much natural energy that it was easy to comprehend the whole plot, which was very interesting, and excited much emotion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THANK you for your notice of my pamphlets in your Supplementary Number, though I feel being called a disciple of Burke but an ambiguous compliment. I have ever disliked a certain legerdemain, easily discovered in both the life and literature of that busy partizan, without either temper or talents to direct any party. In the course of Edmund Burke's *Life* I see great attention to self-interest, with much fictitious sensibility, accompanied with a carelessness of private expenditure next to prodigality, a want of œconomy which at length embarrassed his principles as well as his pocket, and then drove the dependent on aristocratical assistance to watch the wishes of the monarch rather than the weal of the monarchy, and to put on a Gallophobia which he willingly worked up in his harangues to a height bordering on insanity, well knowing, at the time, where he was graciously heard, well knowing where he would meet with a sure though late reward. His debts are now paid both great and small; but let no man boast of constancy in his public principles who does not live within his private income, whatever it may be. In the *style* of Edmund Burke's writing, I see every thing except the enthusiasm of the heart. It wants that promethean heat which the impassioned conviction of *truth* always gives and communicates. The *flos ingenii*, *la fleur de l'esprit*, wants that *aroma* which is more delightful than beauty, and more captivating than a fancy that flutters ever on the



the wing, and quits the original thought of the sentence in chace of every, and often the coarsest, similitude. The spirit of his life was party spirit, and the spirit of his style had the brilliancy of poetry without any of the inspiration. He was as little sensible to the enthusiasm of Rousseau, as Dr. Johnson was to the genius of lyric poetry in its sublimest production—the Bard of Gray. It is curious that we have never heard of Burke, man or boy, making a verse, or tagging a few rhymes; and I am inclined not to think well of a literary man, who, in some part of his life, has not at least made some attempt of this kind. I dare say, Sir Isaac Newton himself composed a sonnet, which was no doubt consumed in the fire that made him exclaim to his favourite dog, who was the cause of it, “Ah, Diamond! you little know what mischief you have done!”

Dublin, W. DRENNAN.  
Marlborough-street, Aug. 16, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NONE of all the domestic insects is more generally abhorred than the spider, which, I think, is owing partly to its hideous form, and partly to the idea of its being poisonous. I cannot but confess, that I also was infected with this antipathy, and joined in the general warfare against an insect which, by its external appearance, is so little qualified to recommend itself to our sight, till of late I was unexpectedly cured of this habitual abhorrence. This cure was effected by the perusal of the account of a discovery, made some years since by Mr. *Quatremere D'Isjonval*, adjutant-general to the famous *Pichegru*, which convinced me, that this insect is not so useless as we generally think, and that we rather ought to court than to loath its society. It is generally known, that the state of the atmosphere has a visible effect upon certain animals, and that, for instance, cats, dogs, frogs, hogs, &c. have a very strong presentiment of every change, which is preparing in it. The abovementioned gentleman has discovered that the spider possesses this quality in a more eminent degree than all other animals, and is peculiarly fit to serve as an unerring barometer. A brief statement of his observations will, I think, not be foreign to the scope of your useful and instructive Magazine, and reconcile its readers to an animal, which they hitherto held in abhorrence, or, at least, thought to be one of the most useless in the creation of God.

The spider, says Mr. *Q. D'Isjonval*, is

a more unerring indicator of impending changes in the atmosphere than the best barometer. These insects have two different ways of weaving their webs, by which we can know what weather we are to have. When the weather inclines to turn rainy or windy, they make the principal threads, which are the foundation, as it were, of their whole web, very short, and rather thick; whereas they spin them much longer, when fine and warm weather is to be expected. Thence it appears clearly, that the spiders have not only a near, but also a distant presentiment of the changes which are preparing in the air. The barometer foretells the state of the weather with certainty only for about twenty-four hours, whereas we may be sure that the weather will be fine twelve or fourteen days, when the spider makes the principal threads of its web long. It is obvious how important the consequences of this infallible indication of the state of the weather must be in many instances, particularly with regard to the operations of agriculture; for which reason it has been frequently lamented, that the best barometers, hydrometers, thermometers and eudiometers are principally in the hands of the consumers, and very rarely in those of the planters of the harvest. How fortunate is it therefore, that provident nature, amongst other gifts, also has bestowed upon the cultivator of the country such a cheap instrument, upon the sensibility and infallibility of which, with regard to the impending changes in the atmosphere, he can rely! The barometers are frequently very fallible guides, particularly when they point to *settled fair*; whereas the work of the spider never fails to give the most certain information. This insect, which is one of the most economical animals, does not go to work, nor expends such a great length of threads, which it draws out of its body, before the most perfect equilibrium of all the constituent parts of the air indicates with certainty that this great expenditure will not be made in vain. Let the weather be ever so bad, we may conclude with certainty that it will not last long, and soon change for *settled fair*, when we see the spider repair the damages which his web has received. Those who will take the trouble to watch the operations of this useful insect, will be convinced by experience, that Mr. *Q. D'Isjonval* deserves the thanks of his contemporaries for the communication of his important discovery, and in future show more indulgence to this object of almost general abhorrence, than they have done hitherto.

London, Aug. 12.

P. W.  
For



For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS CONCERNING MODERN JESUITISM.

Je pense souvent à tout ceci, & je n'y trouve rien de bon. Le monde ne sçait pas du cela, ni quelles en sont les conséquences. Ce n'est point ici une affaire de Religion, mais de Politique; & je suis trompé si le Jansenisme (Jacobinisme) qui semble en être le sujet, en est autre chose en effet que l'occasion et le prétexte. Car pendant qu'on nous amuse de l'espérance de le voir abolir, on nous asservit insensiblement à l'Inquisition, qui nous opprimerait avant que nous nous en soyons aperçus.

Lettres Provinciales de Pascal. XIX.

PROFESSOR ROBISON's *Conspiracy* occasioned my inquiring for various publications, old and new, concerning the literary and political sects of the Continent. It has lately been my amusement, not indeed to entirely read them, but to turn them over with interventions of study, and with a culling curiosity. Such skimmed information merits a very imperfect reliance; yet an outline of the general result may perhaps not be indifferent to your readers.

A literary manicheism seems to divide the German hierarchy of writers: they are angels of light, or messengers of darkness; votaries of Ormuz, or of Ariman. The one set affects exclusively the name of *Aufklärer*, *Illuminants* or *Enlighteners*. Their radical doctrine is the perpetual improveability of mankind; and they are for ever labouring to popularise some specific amendment. Christianity is to be brought nearer to the idea of a perfect religion; government nearer to the idea of a perfect commonwealth. Language, diet, furniture, clothing even, are to be refashioned by the most approved models. Progression, amelioration in all things is their aim. On their adversaries they endeavour to impose the names of *Finsterlinge*, *Obscurants* or *Bedarkeners*. Of these, the radical doctrine is the hereditary depravity of man, the hopelessness of any victory over his selfishness but by his folly, and the consequent probability of deterioration by every change. Religion and government, according to them, ought to be of the most extensively and lastingly established kinds. For superstitions the most groveling they have a sneaking kindness: press licensing, inquisitions, arbitrary powers, whatever has prolonged the existence of ancient institutions, they view with favour; and on what is already stable they aspire to confer immutability. Retrogression they prefer to any untried innovation.

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Both these sects are, in fact, continuations of the grand schism which took place in the literature of France under Louis XV. when the encyclopedists undertook to new-model, and the priesthood to bolster up, the old-fashioned religious and governmental opinions of that country. With a traditional though absurd prejudice, the German parties still affect to consider the terms *jésuit* and *athéiste* as the bitterest nick-names in the disputant's vocabulary; and still ascribe to the rival leaders the one or the other of these characters. The first practical victory won by the Enlighteners over their antagonists, was the suppression of the Order of Jesuits by Clement XIV.; as from that period the balance of erudition and talents began to incline toward the side of the reformers or refashioners.

Now this suppression (according to the\* one army of German writers) has been merely nominal. The jesuitical order has ever since continued to receive proselytes, to act in concert under hidden superiors, and to pursue its ambitious hereditary views. Many members of this order were permitted or commanded to embrace secular occupations, to wear a lay habit, and even to marry; and have thus remained in the western states of Europe in strict cohesion, but viewless dispersion. Many others migrated into Poland, and especially into † White Russia; where

\* *Nachricht von der wahren Beschaffenheit des Instituts der Jesuiten.* Berlin 1785.

*Berlinischer Monatschrift*, 1786 to 1789; a magazine conducted by Biester and Gedike.

*Reisebeschreibung durch Deutschland und die Schweiz, von F. Nicolai*: see especially the 7th vol. article Augsburg.

*Untersuchung der Beschuldigungen*, by the same. This is a defence of the foregoing Travels, as far as respects the alarm of ex-jesuitism.

*Sendfchreiben eines Layen über die Jesuiten-epoche*, 5 Theile. Frankfurt 1785 and 1786.

*Die eigenthümlichen Lehrsätze und Maximen der Jesuiten.* Regensburg 1786.

*Entbüllung des Systems der Welt-bürger Republik*, 1786.

*Magazin zur Geschichte der Jesuiten.* Erfurt 1787.

*Saint-Nicaise, Anti-Saint-Nicaise, and Archidemides*, 1786, 1787, and 1788.

*Allgemeine Geschichte der Jesuiten.* Zurich 1789.

† *Vorläufige Darstellung des heutigen Jesuitismus*, 1786.

*Merkwürdige Nachrichten von den Jesuiten in Weiß Rußten.* Frankfurt 1785.

This work is a translation from the Italian



the generous tolerance of the late Empress offered them an acceptable refuge. This migration of the ex-jesuits to the Russian empire has been accompanied, as in the military order of Malta, with a transfer of their religious allegiance from the head of the Romish to the head of the Greek church; and of their civil allegiance from the Gallic to the Russian sovereign, to whose cabinet they now commit the execution of that magnificent project of Universal Monarchy (or Cæsarchy), on which they so long rivetted the attention of the cabinet of Louis XIV. and to the furtherance of which their writings and invincible exertions throughout Europe were for a long series of years perseveringly directed. Their dexterity has favoured the acquiescence of the men of Poland in the annexation of that country to the Russian empire: when the project of occupying Scandinavia was entertained, their influence over a spreading sect was distinctly employed in a similar manner: the very plan, and all the predispositions for overruling Persia, are ascribed to the modern successor of Krusinski.

The writings of the most zealous protestant theologians abound with charges also of a religious conspiracy against the whole body of ex-jesuits; which is represented as actuating with its intrigues the lower order of sectaries throughout Europe, by means both of writers, missionaries, and lay-associates, in a direction tending to the accomplishment of their imputed grand project of consolidating all Christendom under a new Popery, or Catholic Patriarchate; not exactly Romish indeed, but more despotic, and more insanely credulous than that which radiated from Rome, and which is now to centralise at Mohilow, or Petersburg. Among the stranger charges of this class, may be distinguished the precise one of forging

*Lettere critiche in scbiaramento del vero stato attuale dei Gesuiti nella Russia Bianca*, and is written by a member of the order: though a partial, it is an authentic document, and describes the Jesuits as forming a strong party in the Russian church, as possessed already of the episcopal see of Mohilow, and as courted with rival assiduity by Catherine and Prince Potemkin. The Court of Rome is mentioned with concealed bitterness. The papal letters which placed the Roman Catholics of Russia under the see of Mohilow, expressly excepted the Jesuits, as if to recognise their independence of the Western Church. For the general character of their religious spirit, consult a paper "On the heart of Jesus," in the *Varieties of Literature*, I. 513.

writings in the name of Swedenborg; many of whose works are said to be translated from Latin originals which have not been discovered, and many of whose Latin works are said first to have appeared at Strasburg, by the obstetric care of an abbé Perneti. The doctrine of an Evil Spirit, borrowed from the Manicheans, and the doctrine of the Death of God, borrowed from the Patristians, were by all means to be inculcated as essential to vital religion. Works of the Alexandrian Platonists, books of astrology, of oneirocriticism, of medical magic, of divination by the exposition of scripture, of neterology (*geisterlehre*, *ghost-lore*), and of witchcraft, have been reprinted in cheap forms, or gratuitously circulated in every European metropolis. Distributions have been made among jew-pedlars of engraved and waxen simulacres of saints, with the view, it is pretended, of introducing among protestants a piety of parade, a taste for image-worship, and a love of holy idolatry. Some of these seed-corns of superstition, it is expected, must strike root; and the culture of such as are best adapted to the peculiar ignorance of each country, is recommended to the industry of itinerant missionaries. All these and similar phenomena, many of which have occurred even in our own country, are ascribed to the systematic management of the ex-jesuits, to an all-embracing confederacy; and such of the Protestant clergy as favour mysticism and fanaticism, are accused of being secretly sworn into this fraternity of darkness, of crypto-profelytism, crypto-catholicism, and crypto-jesuitism; of heresy against reason, and schism against truth. This was remarkably the case with the society (*Gesellschaft von Beförderung reiner Lehre*) for promoting Christian doctrine. Such associations are well adapted to hellenize the protestant churches.

To the confidence of the higher classes the ex-jesuits make their advances by denouncing on their part multitudinous conspiracies and heresies. Their object being every where to obtain the direction of the established magistracy, and of the

\* See the curious trial of Dr. Stark, printed under the title *Entscheidung des k. k. Gerichts zu Berlin in Sachen Dr. Stark, kläger wider Gedike und Biesler*. He prosecuted the reviewers of his book *Ueber Crypto-Catholicismus*, 1787, for calumniously imputing to him concert with the Ex-jesuits, and was nonsuited. He then published an *Apologismus* 1790, which was answered by Bardt.



established clergy, in order to approximate the government and religion to their own feudal despotism and Greek hyper-orthodoxy, they have contrived two regular and perpetual alarms or cries of danger, the one for the state, and the other for the church, which they renew every where. Before the magistrate, they impeach *jacobinism*; and before the priest, *infidelity*. This has been their train of practice for two or three centuries of their existence, the immemorial order of their order.

"There is in China, (says father Semedo) a horrid sect called *Pee-lien-kia*, always disposed to rebellion. This sect consists of people who enter into a confederacy to overturn the established government; for which purpose, with certain magical rites, they elect an emperor out of their number, distribute among themselves the principal employments of the state, mark out certain families for destruction, and lie concealed till some insurrection of the people affords an opportunity of putting themselves at their head. China, on account of its vast extent, prodigious populousness, and frequency of famines, is very liable to seditions, which have often produced entire revolutions in the state. Now as in these revolutions it has frequently happened that some of the very dregs of the people have been raised to the throne, this encourages the ring-leaders to aspire to the empire." Who would not suppose there had been a French Revolution in China?

Father Merfenne again, in 1623, attributed 50,000 atheists to the city of Paris, and printed off a list in seven pages of their illuminees or leaders; a catalogue so respectable, that it was thought dangerous by the magistrate, and was suppressed by authority in all but the earlier copies of the *Questions in Genesis*. Has opinion then receded in our own times?

As remedies for the political danger, the jesuitical writers have every where indicated the use of spies, of arbitrary imprisonment, of unlimited lonely seclusion, of the torture, of numerous and vague treason laws, and have thus brought political constitutions nearer to their idea of a \* perfect government, or perfect despotism. As resources for theological con-

version, they, or their partisans, have defended or practised book-censure, social excommunication, inquisitorial perquisition, slanderous denunciation, and house-razing. Nor are there no symptoms of a concert being really maintained throughout Europe by a powerful party, affiliated to diffuse these alarms, and to ground on them these or analogous oppressions.

I am, however, far from thinking that the confederacy of anti-jacobins (a party founded in this country, as elsewhere, by a foreign Jesuit) has ever been quite so formal as the Berlin alarmists pretend; or will ever, knowingly, be quite so docile to distant authority in western, as it may have been in eastern Europe. Clubs, private clubs of this description may exist in most large towns; they may transmit to a metropolitan centre secret observations on men and manners; they may regard monarchy as the only essential stem of a wise constitution; their presidents, or archimandrites, may be obscurely appointed and invisibly indemnified by the central synod of emanation; a board of public instruction may be connected with this latent synod, issuing its hue and cry with menstrual, hebdomadal, or ephemeral industry; it may arrogate a monopoly of the press; these sophisticated manufactories of public opinion may find interpreters of different nations a necessary appendage, and, through them, may transmit to and receive from the other European synods a variety of intelligence, artfully tinged with the essential oil of Loyolism—but that these foreign assistants are, in fact, the cryptarchs of such synods; that these cryptarchs are all Jesuits in avowed or concealed subserviency to the immortal order; that this order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling \* synod or diet deputing assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines; that these imperious imperialists are so effectually served as to bespeak at the same time a law against their † antagonists in courts not allied, and to obtain implicit obedience—such positions would surely appear to be mere exaggerations of dissembled apprehension or vulgar cre-

\* The original monarchical constitution of the Jesuits, which is ascribed to Lainez, is said to have ceased with Ricci (concerning whom see *Varieties of Literature*, I. 111.), and to have become oligarchic.

† The magistrate interfered with the assemblies of the Free-masons in Russia, in 1797; in Prussia, in 1798; and in Great Britain, in 1799.

\* The characteristic feature of the Russian constitution is the substitution of military rank, perturbable at the will of the prince, to hereditary or professional distinction. A physician or a professor must be appointed captain or colonel to have a station in society.



dulity, and by no means the inferences of legitimate suspicion.

The Jesuits certainly have deserved much gratitude for the geographical information which their missionaries collected, and much admiration for the classical learning which their erudits displayed. This reproach, however (observes Hume, v. 238) they must bear from posterity, that by the very nature of their institution they were engaged to pervert learning, the only effectual remedy against superstition, into a nourishment of that infirmity. Nor have they merely been the sophists of error and credulity: wherever patronised by the government, they were also sophists of servility and despotism. Order is no doubt of more value than liberty; but these high doctrines, however tranquillising in appearance, have never contributed eventually to public quiet; either under queen Mary, under Alva in the Netherlands, under Charles I. or James II. They provoke a vexatious vigilance in the magistrate, and a jealous distemper in the people: they supply a lax casuistry to the oppressor, which is speedily learned by the revolter; and thus untwist those bands of mutual confidence which alone are really durable. A system of non-alarm, an affected slumber of the magistrate, has in all times of public ferment most conduced to allay animosity. A new recognition of this school of principles, whether its teachers are to be embodied as doctors of anti-jacobinism, or as a *society of faith*, ought to be deprecated by every friend to pacific security. The project of Broglie is a stab at European repose.

Since the hospitable circulation among the courts of the Continent of this project of restoration, it will not be contended, that the perpetuity of the jesuitical order is less real and essential, its concert less extensive and complete, or its influence less entire and formidable, than Nicolai, Gedike, and Biester (assisted perhaps by the private intelligence of a literary minister now deceased) had ventured, in 1785, to assert. If their honest hostility to its dangerous \* character led them to favour a counter-confederacy, also exceptionable for opposite extremes of doctrine, for similar interior secrecy, and for its devoted subserviency to unknown chiefs—let it be

recollected, that the order of Illuminees went to work only with the weapons of oral and written instruction, dispensed in lodges before judges not inadequate, or displayed in books and journals in a form still more open to criticism and refutation; and that their obedience was promised only to chosen superiors, concealed rather from the jealousy of the prince, than from the curiosity of the aspirant. Whereas the Jesuits go to work with the armed force of rulers naturally ambitious to extend their power, and irritated by mistrust; with regulations which infringe all liberty of the press, and which abolish all meetings of the people; with an autocratic, not an autonomous, constitution.

Were the idea wholly laid aside as unsupportable, that the Jesuits continue to exist as a formal and confederated order, it would still be convenient, for the classification of various moral, literary, and social phenomena, to employ some appellation analogous to that of Jesuits (which itself does not necessarily imply any thing exceptionable or vituperative), with respect to such persons as have inherited the like views and pursuits, as are motivated by similar considerations, and employed in imitated purposes. If the jesuitic faction does not exist, the jesuitic school of opinion is no unreal or extinct academy. Their erudition has not ceased to operate; their maxims survive in an imperishable library. Jesuitism, whether taught by the books of the dead, or the voices of the living, is a system of opinion still honoured by a long procession of sectators, and must continue as indestructible as the love of unresisted sway in the bosom of priests and kings. Jesuitism, therefore, must still be endeavouring to urge religion to the *ne-plus-ultra* of docile credulity, and government to the *ne-plus-ultra* of implicit imperiousness: it professedly tolerates in the ruling class, for purposes of influence and ascendancy, the laxest outrages of libertinism; it imposes on the obeying class, for purposes of dispirititude and subjugation, the severest privations of asceticism. And jesuitism thus defined is become the critical danger of Europe. The justly offensive phenomena of the Revolution of France have produced in every other country a mighty re-action. From a fear of the doctrines of atheism and insubordination, the people are every where flying to the opposite extreme ground; and are embracing with eagerness the more mischievous, because more permanent, principles of gloomy mysticism and passive obedience. Like the returning stroke of an electric

\* The Encyclopédie, article *Jesuites*, describes them when persecuted, as sophists of tyrannicide; when patronised, as sophists of tyranny. It is a very bitter, but a very historical article.



electric shock, one discharge of the battery of revolution has accumulated another negative coating of subserviency: it is to the silent dissipation of this latter excess that the conducting points of literary acuteness ought now to be applied.

But if this jesuitic order does, as is nearly undeniable, exist in growing force and energy, is more than ever busy in its enormous purposes of subjection, has a long catalogue of wrongs to avenge, and vast and willing provinces to subdue—if it operates in any sort of merely intentional conjunction with the Russian colossus—it would indeed be an important interest of this nation to turn aside the planet of its ascendancy, and to disorb its approaching culmination. Russia, with its Scandinavian arm, could strike at the heart of British empire in Europe; and, with its Persian arm, at the heart of British empire in Hindostan. A Russianised Scandinavia (by the bravery of Sir Sidney Smith that must never be!) would possess an extent of North Sea coast capable of interfering with our naval superiority: and from Scandinavia have poured the only barbarians who ever achieved an unconsented conquest of the British isles.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTICE AND EXPLICATION OF THE  
CHINESE GAME OF CHESS.

By ANDRÉ EVERARD VAN BRAAM HOUCK-  
GEEST, late Chief in the Direction of the  
Dutch East India Company in China, and the  
second Person in the Embassy to the Court of  
the Emperor of China.

**I**N China the game is called *Tche-on-khie*; it was introduced into that country more than four hundred years ago, by a *Tai-toeq* or general of their troops whose name was *Long-hin-tche-quam-tie-lie*.

This game is so common in China, that it was played by the *coulis* and the lowest class of people before he understood that they were playing at chess; as they did not make use of figures like those employed in Europe, but of round pawns like those we make use of for draughts, and on each of which the name of the piece is engraved.

The board is not of two colours, but consists of a simple paper, crossed by stripes, so that the pieces are placed on the points where the stripes meet.—The number of pieces however is the same as in the European game, viz. sixteen pieces of each colour.—There are only five pawns or soldiers, although there are eleven principal pieces.

These last are: a *taytocq* or general; two mandarins or counsellors; two ele-

phants; two horses; two chariots; and two pieces of artillery.

The nine first of the eleven pieces just named are placed in the outermost band of the board, one beside the other; the *taytocq* in the middle, a mandarin on each side, an elephant after each mandarin, a horse after each elephant, and a chariot at each end; the two pieces of artillery are put on the third row, before the two horses, and the five soldiers on the fourth line, corresponding to the *taytocq*, to the two elephants, and to the two chariots.

The board or field (*camp*) is separated by a river, the passage of which is only permitted to the horses, to the chariots, to the cannon and the soldiers; while it is absolutely interdicted to the five other pieces. When the *taytocq* is made check-mate, the game is won.

The following is the march or movement of the pieces:

The *taytocq* or general, who can never make more than one square at once of the board, may advance or retire, or go in any direction, provided he never quits the nine compartments next to him, and which, for that reason, are marked with a different shade from the rest of the board.

The mandarins or counsellors can only go from one square to that which is next, but only diagonally; and, like the general, they cannot go out of the nine compartments which serve him for limits.

The elephants march diagonally, by leaping over a compartment or square, but they are not to cross the river.

The horses have exactly the same march as the knights in the European game. But if the adversary puts one of his pawns by the side of a horse, he has, according to the sense of the Chinese word, *his feet tied*. Then he cannot take the piece which made him check, although he may place himself any where else; he also passes the river.

The chariots have the same march as the castles or towers in the European game. They pass the river.

The cannon march like the chariots next to them, in front and in rear. They may pass over any of the compartments, and may go over the river. But one cannon cannot take another piece, unless there be on the same line with it another piece in front of that which they design it to take. So that the movement of the cannon or piece of artillery is that of a body which is projected like a bomb-shell.

In the beginning, the soldiers or pawns can only make one square forwards, and can

can only take in this direction, and not obliquely as in the European game. But when they are on the other side of the river, they may take in front and sideways; yet so as not to go back; the pawn brought to the last band of the adversary, is changed to a piece already taken, at the option of the party who has conducted his pawn so far.

Such are the rules and the process of this game among the Chinese.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

The following Letters were addressed to the Editor of a literary journal in London, with whose plan it is inconsistent to insert articles of correspondence: from him they were handed to us for publication. Our desire to oblige the foreign author has prompted us to admit them: yet we consider it as a mere question of curiosity, whether Bürger's Ballad is in any degree a refacimento: his merit is not diminished by the pre-existence of the story. In the second volume of Poems by Robert Southey, p. 145. may be found an extract from Mattheus of Westminster, relating a tale also occurring in Olaus Magnus and in the Nuremberg Chronicle, the catastrophe of which bears an obvious resemblance to the story of *Leonore*. This incident perhaps has been used by some Minnesinger, and has contributed its sparklet to kindle the imagination of Bürger.

DEAR SIR,

ON a short excursion to the Lower Rhine, I happened to stop for dinner at the post-house of Glandorf, a small place in the bishoprick of Osnabruck.—Besides my fellow-traveller, a gentleman of Valenciennes, there was no other company but a young chanoinesse of the abbey of Essen, who was going on a visit to her noble parents in the neighbourhood of Osnabruck.—Dinner was served, and the postmaster, a Mr. Cordes, joined us, to do the honours of the table rather than to partake of the fare. My Frenchman had soon engaged in a conversation with the lady; and, *tandis qu'il pouvoit sa fortune*, I boarded the postmaster, in whom I was agreeably surprised to meet with a man of learning, astonishingly well versed both in English and German literature. He seemed pleased to hear that the latter had become more than ever familiar to the English reader. I mentioned sundry good translations to him, and when I happened to speak of the late elegant edition of Bürger's *Leonora*, he could not refrain from saying, "I wish they had honoured the work with a less fine edition, and not accused the author of plagiarism." These words occasioned a more minute enquiry. He insisted upon the fable being of Saxon ori-

gin, and offered to produce an old man, an inhabitant of the place, who would repeat nearly the whole poem in Low Dutch; adding that this man frequently heard it recited in his youth, by people still older than himself, from whom he had learned it. My time would not permit me to stop for the man; but having told Mr. Cordes that I meant to come back by the same road, he had the goodness to promise me his opinion in writing concerning the origin of the fable; which, in fact, I found in readiness when I arrived a second time at Glandorf, and herewith I send you a translation of it. You will as a patron of German literature find means of giving it publicity, and thereby remove the error into which the admirers of that truly beautiful Ballad have been led concerning its origin. Your's, &c.

Hamburg, April 9, 1799.

C. L.

AGREEABLY to your kind request I communicate to you with pleasure, in writing all I know, and what already I have told you by word of mouth, concerning Bürger's *Leonora*, considered as a popular tale in Lower Saxony. I do so with the greatest satisfaction, as it confirms Bürger's own assertion: that an old Low-Dutch ballad furnished him with the idea of that piece, which assertion you will see stated in the German Mercury—(*der Deutsche Mercur*, sect. 2. and in Sect 4. of Mr. Schlegel) in contradiction to some English antiquarians, who say, that Bürger took his *Leonora* from a collection of old Ballads, published in London, in three volumes, in 1723, and in which the matter of that Poem is contained in a story, entitled: *The Suffolk Miracle, or a Relation of a young Man, who a Month after his death appeared to his Sweetheart*.

I have often heard the tale repeated by sundry persons of this place; and among others by a man of the age of 75 years. A still greater proof of its being a popular tale of Low Saxon origin, is its being so universally known in those parts; and I heard it several times recited almost in the same manner by my step-mother, who is 71 years old, lives in a place called Rheine, at five German miles' distance from hence, in the bishopric of Munster, and assured me, that in her youth she heard it often related by several people. The story runs as follows:

The lover enlists in the army, is killed, appears by night gently rapping at the door of his sweetheart. She asks, Who's there? "*Dien leef is dar*," is his answer.

She



She opens the door, gets behind him on his horse; they gallop away in the swiftest course. Then the swain says these identical words:

“*De mond, de schint so belle,  
De doden riet so schnelle.  
Fiens Leeuwen gruwelt di ok?*”

“*Wat scholl mi gruweln, du bist ja by mi.*”—

She replies. After they have been galloping for a good while, he makes up to a church-yard.—The graves open; horse and rider are swallowed up, and the woman is left behind in darkness and gloom. — — — “*Sapperment! en scholl ehn wual gruweln!*” will the old man add in his peculiar humour.

You see that the progress of the fable is the same as in Bürger's *Leonora*; and this very similarity, nay this wordly similarity, has with some raised a doubt about Bürger's assertion to Schlegel, viz. that he had taken merely a few hints from an old Saxon ballad.

Yet—that I may not injure our poet's known veracity and candour; I must say, that it appears pretty natural to me, that, on hearing the old story related, Bürger immediately conceived the idea of his *Leonora*; and that afterwards, perhaps, after the lapse of many years, he could not himself distinctly recollect, and, in his statement to his friend, separate from his own fictions what originally belonged to the old tale. Whoever has made it his study to examine similar productions, either taken from or built upon popular sayings, will most certainly be of my opinion in this particular.

If even the whole ground-work of the poem were not of Bürger's own invention, it can however not be denied, that it has considerably gained under his hands: *Leonora's* frantic anguish when she does not meet her lover among the returning warriors—the language of comfort of her mother—her contempt of the sacrament, and her incredulity in its virtues, which motives the apparition—are not to be met with in the oral tradition.

It appears, that the tale originally passed from mouth to mouth in rhyme and verse, till in progress of time it entirely lost that form.

The explanation of the resemblance of our Tale with the *Suffolk Miracle* I must leave to you. Perhaps it is so old that the Saxons carried it over to England. For my part, I am fully satisfied that Bürger did not take his Poem from any English ballad, but from an old Low-Dutch tale; the more so as Mr. Schlegel

assures us, that Bürger in the study of the old English ballads confined himself almost exclusively to *Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry*. Your's &c.

Glandorf.

J. FRANCIS CORDES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the article of “Neglected Biography,” last month, there is an account of John Upton, critic. I find in a late publication, intitled, “*Alumni Etonenses*,” by Mr. Harwood, a much fuller account of him—that he was born at Wymslow, in Cheshire, and that he was for some time an assistant at Eton school—that he married a daughter of Mr. Proctor, who kept a boarding-house at Eton; and was presented by Sir Philip Sydenham to the rectory of Monk Silver, in Somersetshire. He became master of Ilminster school, and afterwards of Taunton, in the gift of Earl Pawlet. In addition to the publications mentioned by Dr. Watkins, he edited “*Dionysius Halicarnassius, de Structura, &c.*” with a Latin version—“*Aristotle de Arte poeticâ*”—and various school books. There is a Latin ode of his writing in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1737. He died Rector of Plympton, August 13, 1749, at the age of seventy-nine. His son, a captain in the navy, died on the 17th of the same month in that year. I am, &c.

July 24.

G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY of your readers will probably have seen “*Lord Lauderdale's Plan for altering the manner of collecting a large part of the Public Revenue*,” a tract which discovers an intimate acquaintance with the true principles of political economy, and at the same time evinces that high degree of liberality and patriotism, which alone could induce his Lordship to offer, to his political opponents, a plan which he considers as effectually preventive of any deficiency in the public revenues.

But while I give Lord Lauderdale much credit for this plan, and for the distinct manner in which he has explained its advantages, I still see difficulties and objections which he has not removed; and therefore I propose to submit a few observations on this subject to the readers of your very excellent miscellany.

The plan is, to replace the Tax on Income, by a tax, equal in amount, on capital

pital passing by succession; and to continue this tax, even after the termination of the war, for the purposes of liquidating part of the national debt, and diminishing the taxes on consumable commodities. The inquiry then is, whether a tax on succession is preferable to those which it is meant to replace.

Without entering upon the distinction which Lord Lauderdale has adopted, between the nature of the rights to property and to inheritance; it will readily be allowed, that a tax on succession would, in general, produce less of hardship to the contributors, than almost any other manner in which an equal revenue could be raised. Cases of direct succession must however be excepted. Children are usually maintained from the income of their parents, and may be considered as having, in almost every respect except the management, a joint property with them. At the death of the father, that part of the income which was derived from his exertions is always left to the family, and this part, in most cases, greatly exceeds what he himself had consumed. It would be extremely hard, at the very time that the family is unavoidably deprived of part of their former income, to occasion a still further reduction, by levying a heavy tax for the use of the state. It would not only be taking from them what they had the reasonable expectation of enjoying, but, what Lord Lauderdale observes is a grievance of a much more serious nature, it would be depriving them of those comforts and conveniences which they have long had the habit of enjoying. Accordingly, both in this country and Holland, direct successions are exempted from the taxes levied on collateral; an exemption which, if admitted, and it could not in justice be refused, would in a great measure defeat the ends proposed in Lord Lauderdale's plan.

In considering that important point in taxation, the facility of collection, I think it must be allowed, that a tax on succession would upon the whole be less liable to frauds on the one hand, and vexatious scrutiny on the other, than a revenue assessed annually, either on capital or income; while it would certainly be attended with less expence in the collection, than taxes on consumable commodities. But there would still remain considerable difficulties in levying this tax from property vested in trade.

When a merchant dies, his fortune is usually engaged in speculations, of which the issue is uncertain. Until the event of

all his adventures is ascertained, his books cannot be finally closed, nor the amount of the tax determined. During this period, it would be hard on his successor, and disadvantageous to the community, to keep his property idle and unproductive. The heir, being on this account immediately admitted to possession, and allowed to act in every respect as proprietor, may, in a very short time, greatly increase or diminish the wealth to which he succeeded. Finding some of his predecessor's schemes unproductive for want of sufficient capital, he may render them highly advantageous by making advances from his own private funds; he may see occasion to extend some of his speculations, and to modify, or even totally abandon others. How shall we now disentangle his affairs from those of his predecessor? How shall we distinguish the effects of his capital, sagacity, and labour, or of his negligence and incapacity, so as to discover what ought to be deemed the amount of the inheritance? Even if we should permit that kind of scrutiny which is the strongest objection to all direct assessments, we shall have little chance of ascertaining the truth. While on the one hand the amount of the tax holds out so powerful a temptation to fraud, and, on the other, there is so much difficulty in judging of the real amount of the succession, all such inquiries must be more productive of bribes to the officers, than of revenue to the state.

With respect to merchants engaged in co-partneries, a tax on succession must have this farther inconvenience, that it publishes, in some measure, the circumstances of the surviving partners. It is true, that the books of commercial companies are, even at present, open to the inspection of the heirs of a deceased partner; but these heirs have usually an interest in concealing from the public the result of their investigation. Were the books to be equally open to the revenue-officers, who can have no interest in any such concealment, the affairs of a mercantile company would be completely disclosed at the death of each partner. Indeed, as the sum to be levied at one time must be much greater by a tax on succession, than by annual assessment, the temptation to concealment would be proportionably stronger, and the necessity of an accurate investigation more indispensable; and in so far this plan is probably more objectionable than an annual assessment.

It may be added, that many expedients would probably be devised, by various forms



forms of trust-deeds, and by collusive deliveries during life, for evading the tax, in as far as it affected personal property; and thus a succession tax would ultimately become a partial, and therefore oppressive, burthen on land.

These objections, applying chiefly to the mode of levying a tax on succession, may be palliated, or perhaps removed, by judicious regulations: it remains now to mention an objection, which, being to the principle of all such taxes, cannot ever be weakened by any modifications. Lord Lauderdale has stated with much ingenuity the advantage which a tax on capital possesses over one on income, in ensuring a greater increase of revenue from the augmentation of our wealth; I think his reasoning on this point very satisfactory; but it appears to me, that a tax on succession, by diminishing the productive capital of the country, would effectually prevent that augmentation of wealth, from which the increase of the revenue is expected to proceed.

It must be unnecessary to prove, to any person who has read that justly popular work, the *Wealth of Nations*, that capital is the saving from the former produce of the land and labour of the country, and that, when once acquired, it greatly increases the future produce. Each man's income may be considered as divided into two portions; of which one, being consumed within the year, adds nothing to his opulence; the other, being saved, increases the amount of his capital. The capital of the nation, it is obvious, must be the aggregate of the different capitals possessed by individuals, and therefore it becomes important to inquire, from which portion of the annual income of the inhabitants the amount of a proposed tax will most probably be taken.

When a tax is laid on commodities, it naturally raises the price of the commodities taxed, and, being ultimately paid by the consumer as part of that price, it is withdrawn from what he had set apart for consumption. If the tax is very high, he may, no doubt, neglect to make sufficient allowance for it at first; but, finding that he exceeded the expence which he had proposed to himself, even though he should not discover from what this excess has arisen, he will soon consider of some retrenchment, by which he may continue to live at the rate which he thinks suited to his circumstances.

In the same manner, a direct tax, whether levied on capital or income, may at first affect the general accumulation of

wealth; but, whenever it comes to be considered as a permanent charge, the contributor will endeavour gradually to reduce his ordinary expences, so that he may neither encroach on the capital he has already acquired, nor prevent that accumulation from which he expects future independence, personal consideration, or the comfortable establishment of his family.

A tax on succession, however, falls not on expenditure, but on capital. If such a tax is levied from personal property, it must evidently convert what was formerly capital, into a fund destined to the expenditure of the state. If a tax of ten per cent. is raised on a property amounting to a hundred pounds, the heir acquires only ninety pounds of additional capital, which he may employ in some kind of re-production; but, as his predecessor possessed a hundred pounds which he employed in the same manner, the productive wealth of the nation has been reduced by a sum exactly equal to the amount of the tax.

The same diminution of capital must be occasioned by a tax on the succession to lands. If lands are worth thirty years' purchase, ten per cent. of the value is exactly equal to three years' rents; a sum, which, as the heir will, in almost every case, immediately live according to his new, not to his old, rank in society, cannot be drawn from the rents to which he has succeeded, but must be provided, either by a loan, or by a sale of part of the lands. The estate must thus be either diminished or burthened, and the amount of the loan or purchase-money, which was formerly part of the floating capital of the nation, is paid into the public treasury, and consumed. There formerly existed both the land and the floating capital, which is taken to pay the tax; the land no doubt still remains, though mortgaged or divided, but the amount of the tax no longer exists as a separate and distinct capital.

It surely must be a serious objection to any scheme of taxation, that it diminishes the productive capital of the country. As long as the money expended by the community is drawn from what would otherwise have been consumed by the inhabitants, the progress of national wealth is not even impeded: individuals may be deprived of comforts or luxuries which they might otherwise have enjoyed, but the national capital augments as quickly, and yields its annual produce as fully as if no tax had been levied. Part of the general income is expended in a manner



somewhat different, and usually less conducive to happiness, than if it had remained in the hands of the private proprietors; it is turned from one channel of consumption into another; but the resources of the nation, consisting in the ability to reproduce the same value of commodities next year, and consequently to continue the public expences as long as they are judged requisite to the interests of the state, are in no degree diminished.

On the contrary, when taxes are levied upon capital, they consume part of what would otherwise have been stored up, and by diminishing the funds destined for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, reduce the future produce of the land and labour. Every such tax renders it more difficult to raise future supplies, and preys upon the vitals of the state. A nation laying heavy taxes on expenditure may be compared to a vain man, living frugally at home, that he may make a splendid appearance in the world; a nation laying taxes on capital, to the prodigal, who, spending more than his income, is speedily involved in ruin: the former may continue his mode of living for years, and at last leave a patrimony to his children; the latter finds his embarrassments daily increase, and sinks rapidly to want and misery. The ten millions, which Lord Lauderdale proposes to raise by a tax on succession, would not only expend all those savings of income, from which alone the augmentation of national wealth can arise, but even annually consume part of that capital which we have already acquired: and this consideration appears to me decisive against his Lordship's plan.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

A MERCHANT.

Glasgow, July 12, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to say, that I greatly approve many of the hints of your correspondent X, (p. 358.) on the subject of enclosures.

That of an increased proportion in favour of *small owners* makes part of an act\* which I was lately concerned in obtaining; and which gives an increase of their allotments, so as not to exceed double of the other allotments.

There is also in that act an exemption from *tythes* in favour of the small allot-

ments, while they continue in the poor owners, or their issue.

The allotments of poor owners to be enclosed in a ring-fence without any expence to them.

And a like exemption from *tythes* in favour of a portion of land set apart as the poor's estate for raising fuel. This exemption in *perpetuity*.

An exemption from *tythes* for seven years on the allotments from the common and waste.

The liberality of the rector greatly facilitated the obtaining of these clauses.

I proposed setting apart a certain portion of the common, to be used as common by such as might prefer it: but this met with no support from the small owners for whose accommodation it was intended; nor of course from others.

I do think with your correspondent, and I know that respectable opinions agree with him, that the want of HABITATIONS for the POOR is a great, an increasing, and I fear a *general* evil in ENGLAND. We are accustomed to talk much of the *wealth* of the nation, I doubt whether upon any well-assured grounds of reliance: but this I know; wealth may exist to an high degree in a nation, and vice, misery, and public danger may exist at the same time in a still greater. I had rather hear of the *comforts* of the *poor*—which implies the reasonable comforts of *all* classes—than of the wealth of some classes. If the comforts of the poor are made general, and dependent only on their industry and good conduct; virtue and happiness and public security must become general from the same causes, and be rendered permanent by the same means. To say that the mass of the nation is really in a comfortable state, is to speak the happiness of the nation. But of this comfort their dwelling is an essential part. Without this what becomes of the idea of a family, of independence, of individual or social welfare; surely these ideas are far from the unhappy beings who, though they *could hire* an habitation, were it to be *bad*, find that none *is* to be had wherein to lay their head. The statute has been repealed, which required land to be laid in a considerable quantity wherever a cottage should be built on the waste. In fact, it operated rather as a *prohibition against building cottages*, than an encouragement to that most desirable object of adding land to them. But *encouragement* must be given to building habitations for the poor, if we respect the inestimable benefits to the individuals, and to the whole nation, of industry, of health and comfort, of

\* Stanton, in Bury, Suffolk. 38 G. III. anno 1798.



of domestic happiness, of morals, of public welfare. The enormous increase of the *poor-rates*, though a great evil, necessarily must flow more and more from the want of *habitations* for the poor; not as the sole cause, but as a powerfully increasing cause of this burthen. And great as it is, it is far from the greatest evil derived from this source. *Encouragement to parishes to build cottages*, if the prejudice of parish-officers and of wealthy inhabitants can be surmounted, would, as your correspondent observes, be doing much. The late alteration in the law of *parochial settlements* has removed one of their objections. A settlement is no longer gained by mere rating and payment to the *rates*: though a poor person is no longer removable on the uncertain ground of being *likely to become chargeable*, without being so.

ENCLOSURES will be of no great use without *hands* to cultivate. And it is difficult to believe that labourers will be long and easily found, if, consequently with the operations of other reducing causes, the *dwellings* which should comfortably contain them and their families shall continue to decrease.

#### DIDOT'S small stereotype VIRGIL.

ALLOW me a word on the DIDOT VIRGIL. Having now collated it with care to near the end of the 9th book of the *Æneid*, I can say, its *typographical accuracy* is very uncommon, and indeed almost singularly great. I cannot say so much of its *critical* merit in the *choice of various readings*. On this I intend to observe hereafter in detail.

A private correspondent has attempted to defend "*Munera lætitiæque Dii*," from the known passage in AULUS GELLIUS\*, which does certainly speak of such a reading. But though I had read this passage not unfrequently before I made my observation, and have now reconsulted it, I am not convinced by it.

I think if VIRGIL had meant the genitive of *Dies* in the *antique* form, he would have preferred *DIE* or *Dies*, as in the GEORGIC:

*Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit boras.*

The MEDICEAN MS of the highest authority, and the respectable MS of *Jesús College*, CAMBRIDGE, of which I have the use, give no countenance to this reading. I believe I may say it has no countenance from any of the best editions; or from any of the oldest and most authentic MSS:

\* Noct. Att. lib. ix. cap. 14.

—unless, as to editions, we except WAKEFIELD'S certainly very valuable, in which it is adopted; but without observation on it in the notes: and it seems to be a reading which, unless authority compelled, reason would little recommend.

#### ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION.

I wish to propose this Question:

1. WHETHER according to the laws of GRAVITATION a PLANET consisting of earth, seas, and atmosphere, might NECESSARILY require a ROTATION ON ITS AXIS to counteract the tendency of those lighter and fluid parts of its mass to be carried off from it by the rectilinear influence of ATTRACTION?

2. WHETHER the IMMEDIATE CAUSE of such ROTATION can be found in the properties resulting from such a combination of the great constituent parts of the planet?

I remain your's sincerely, C. L.  
Treston, July 17, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into Collard's *Essentials of Logic* the other day, I met with some observations on the following sentence from Dr. Johnson's preface to *Shakespeare*, which I beg leave to submit to the consideration of your readers. "But because human judgment, though it be gradually gaining upon certainty, never becomes infallible; and approbation, though long continued, may yet be only the approbation of prejudice or fashion; it is proper to inquire by what peculiarities of excellence *Shakespeare* has gained and kept the favour of his countrymen." "Now," says Mr. C. page 244, "the first member of this sentence is rendered obscure by a bad arrangement; for it appears, that we are to appeal from the human judgment of a former time, to the human judgment of a latter time; because, though gradually gaining upon certainty, it never becomes infallible. But by a small transposition, which indeed materially alters the sense, the first reason will be amply striking and satisfactory: as, because human judgment is gradually gaining upon certainty, though it never becomes infallible. Here we appeal from the human judgment of a former time to the human judgment of a latter time, because it is gradually gaining upon certainty; which is a reason sufficiently forcible. Thus, by transposing the conjunction *though*, and the pronoun *it*, we remove the obscurity of this very elegant sentence; as will appear by restating it in the Doctor's

own style, with this little alteration only : But because human judgment is gradually gaining upon certainty, though it never becomes infallible, and approbation, though long continued, &c. &c."

Now, Sir, with all due deference to Mr. Collard's logical acuteness, I must own, it is my decided opinion, that he has totally misunderstood the turn of the argument in this sentence. Dr. Johnson did not propose to appeal from the judgment of a *former* to that of a *latter* period, but to claim the right and assert the propriety of *private* judgment at *all* times, and of non-acquiescence in opinions, however *long established or popular*, without previous investigation. To render the meaning still more evident, let us suppose the sentence to be extracted from the writings of an author hostile to the reputation of our bard.—Notwithstanding the judgment of successive critics, and the applause of successive generations (Voltaire for instance would have said), I think it proper to suspend my opinion, till I shall have inquired for myself by what peculiar excellencies Shakespeare has gained and kept the favour of his countrymen; because human judgment, though it be gradually gaining upon certainty, *never* becomes *infallible*, and approbation, though *long continued*, may yet be only the approbation of *prejudice or fashion*.—Now the reasoning, whether coming from Johnson or Voltaire, is precisely the same, though the objects which they have in view are diametrically opposite; both are anxious that Shakespeare's own evidence alone should be admitted on his trial; the former in full confidence that the poet's paramount merit would thereby be rendered more conspicuous and impressive; the latter with the hope of shewing, that much of his fame rests on no other foundation but national prejudice and partiality.

Inaccuracies of thinking or writing, when detected in any species of composition, ought to be exposed for the improvement of criticism; but in a treatise on logic, or the *art of reasoning*, they deserve still more particular attention; and on this ground the present article solicits admission into your valuable miscellany.

Yours, &c.

N. K.

May 20, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT being used to write for public inspection, I have need of your utmost indulgence for any inaccuracies I

may be guilty of. Indeed I should not have dared to have taken up the pen at this time, but that I felt it a duty to contradict assertions made by your correspondent A. B. on the Hospital for the Poor in Bristol. I must beg here to express my surprise, that a gentleman, who certainly appears to be well informed on every other part of his subject, should venture (on this) to express himself from report; for I think it impossible he could have visited the House, or he would not have said of it "that light and air struggle almost in vain to get admittance." I feel an honest pride in saying, that I have taken a very active part in its direction for upwards of three years past, and during that period it has been in a progressive state of improvement. It is within that time the manufacture for coarse woollens has been introduced, noticed by your correspondent, not with a view to immediate profit, but rather to instil habits of industry in the rising generation. If A. B. has resided for any length of time in the city of Bristol, it is scarcely possible but that he must have known the present Directors have constantly expressed a wish, that their fellow-citizens would inspect the improvements, and point out any others, they might wish to be introduced; an advertisement to this effect was sent to all the Bristol papers.—This House of Industry, as it is now called, is situate on the banks of the river Avon: the tide flows immediately under its walls; the windows of most of the wards look towards it, and from some of them the prospect is extensive and beautiful, equalled by few, surpassed (I had almost said) by none. Having myself seen most of the Houses of Industry in this part of the kingdom, I have no hesitation in saying, however respectably many of them are conducted, I never saw one more clean, more healthy, or in which the poor are better fed or better clothed. I am not informed what may be the dimensions of a Norfolk barn; but, for the information of your correspondent, I directed that the ground on which the hospital stands should be measured, and find it to be, 227 feet in length, and 108 feet in width. There are four wards, each 53 feet by 21; three ditto 73 by 28; three ditto 54 by 21; three ditto 58 by 20; two ditto 67 by 18; and two ditto 39 by 21; besides these, there are many other rooms of less dimensions, with kitchens, brew-house, bake-house, cold and warm baths, surgery, apothecary's shop, and every other necessary convenience for a house of this description. The average number of the family, including



including children, from April 1797 to April 1798, was 320 in the house. Your correspondent could have been informed of these particulars, had he thought proper to have made the inquiry; and it certainly is not right to stigmatize any institution upon hearsay evidence. I further beg to inform your correspondent, that the different churchwardens pay to the poor in their respective parishes nearly 9000l. annually, and only account to the Governors of the House of Industry for the balance of their rates, after deducting their disbursements.

I rely upon your candour to introduce this reply in the next number of your useful miscellany, as well for the information of A. B. as to remove the unfavourable impression such unfounded reports may have made, coming through so very respectable a channel.

I am Sir, your obedient humble Servant,  
THOMAS BATCHELOR.

Bristol, June 12, 1799.

N. B. The house is attended by three surgeons, an apothecary, and a chaplain, daily.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent I. C. has proposed a subject for the consideration of the readers of your useful miscellany, which is pretty generally allowed to be attended with considerable difficulty, namely, the *Origin of Springs*. Some letters on this subject, by two or three anonymous writers, by Mr. Kay of Aberford, and myself, have appeared in the three or four last Numbers of "*The Mathematical and Philosophical Repository*," and I believe another letter on the same subject will appear in No. 8. of that publication. But I am much afraid that after all which has been written relative to the Origin of Springs, in the work now referred to, the matter is by no means decisively settled, and perhaps the various hypotheses which have been advanced will be long before they have any thing more than *probability* in support of any of them. I am, however, of opinion with I. C. that "by a closer attention to the situation, appearances, &c. of springs themselves" a more satisfactory acquaintance might be gained both with their nature and origin: I would therefore join in that gentleman's request, and I hope some of your numerous and ingenious correspondents will be able to communicate such a series of observations as shall have a great tendency to remove the difficulty.

In your Magazine for this month, R. H. of Exeter, inquires what is the *cheapest, simplest, and most expeditious* mode of making vinegar? It will, probably, be not very easy to meet with a method in which all the qualities of cheapness, simplicity, and expedition are united; though I am not without hopes that such a method may be communicated to you. A few years ago a lady of Warwickshire told me the way in which she made vinegar, and, as it had cheapness and simplicity, though not expedition, to recommend it, I made it known to several persons, who immediately adopted it: it has since been tried in my own family, and the vinegar which was thus made is as good as any I ever met with. The method is as here described: "To every gallon of water, put a pound of coarse Lisbon-sugar; let the mixture be boiled, and keep skimming it so long as any scum arises. Then let it be poured into proper vessels, and when it is as cool as beer when worked, let a warm toast rubbed over with yeast be put to it. Let it work about twenty-four hours, and then put it in a iron-hooped cask, and fixed either near a constant fire, or where the summer sun shines greater part of the day: in this situation it should not be closely stopped up, but a tile or something similar laid on the bung-hole to keep out the dust and insects. At the end of about three months (sometimes less) it will be clear and fit for use, and may be bottled off. The longer it is kept after it is bottled, the better it will be. If the vessel containing the liquor is to be exposed to the sun's heat, the best time to begin making it is in April."

In answer to the inquiry of C. A. R. relative to the author of the melody of the old hundredth psalm tune, I beg just to say, that some time ago, I met with an old book, the title of which I have now forgotten, in which it was stated that *Martin Luther* was the author of the melody of this tune, but that the bass, the 2nd. and the counter-tenor were put to it by a *Dr. John Dowland*. But on what kind of evidence this statement rests, or in what part of the last century this Dr. Dowland lived, I have not been able to determine. I have seen music-books published at the latter end of the last century and the beginning of the present, by *Playford, Broome, Green*, and others, in which the tune was, to the best of my recollection, constantly ascribed to Dowland.

May I be permitted to relate a circumstance concerning this tune? A few years

years ago the place of organist at a cathedral in the country was vacant. For this situation there were ten candidates, each of whom was to perform any tune which he thought proper, before the electors. The person whose turn it was to play last, had the mortification of finding that the piece which he had intended performing, had been chosen by one of the other candidates: in this dilemma he knew not for some time how to proceed, but at length had recourse to *the old hundredth*, or *Savoy tune*. "The electors," as he had used to express it, "having had their ears tickled, the whole morning through, with light, fantastic, and wonderfully rapid movements, were at length alleviated by the simple harmony of *old Savoy*; its well-known tones found access to their souls, inspired devotion, and induced them to make choice of the last performer for their organist."

I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Cambridge, July 2, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL myself obliged to your correspondent W. R. page 429, for bringing into public notice, through the medium of your Magazine, a plan of a society for alleviating the miseries attendant upon common prostitution. He has not, however, specified the objects whom it is intended to relieve. From a sincere wish that the plan in agitation may not be frustrated by any want of support from the rich and benevolent, I beg leave to send you the following note extracted from the pamphlet itself:

"It occurs to me, that many of the situations of distress above enumerated being peculiarly within the scope of the Magdalen charity, it may seem, to some of my readers, that the society I wish to see established will not differ, in respect to its object, from that institution; I think it, therefore, requisite to specify certain cases which claim relief from the good policy, as well as the humanity, of the public, and which appear to be without the scope, or beyond the reach of any existing establishment.

1. Girls as yet undebauched, without employment, money, or friends.

2. Women liable to be imprisoned for small debts, in circumstances of peculiar distress.

3. Girls diseased or pregnant, as yet unexposed to public shame, whom private relief and accommodation may save from

the mischievous consequences of such exposure or detection.

4. Girls in a state of pregnancy, houseless, friendless, and destitute of every thing.

N. B. Girls infected with the venereal or any other disease, or in a state of pregnancy, or having infants at the breast, are not (for obvious reasons) admitted into the Magdalen Hospital. The signs of pregnancy render it extremely difficult to procure a place of habitation. They who let lodgings are unwilling to admit the inconvenience attending child-birth into their houses; and fear, besides, the resentment of parish-officers, if they receive one likely to bring a charge upon the parish.

5. Girls fallen from the superior situations of life, doubly distressed because untried in difficulty, hiding themselves in the misery of utmost obscurity, and shrinking with terror from every idea of the publicity of an hospital. Some of these are perhaps married; some of an age exceeding that which is considered as proper for admission into a penitentiary institution.

6. Girls in extreme distress, who, from misconduct in (if not in the utmost degree nefarious) or running away from hospitals, &c. or from other circumstances, may not be entitled to the benefit of other charities.

7. To the above may be added all cases of possible distress, at a time when it shall appear, upon inquiry, that other institutions shall, from a surplus of recommendations, be unable to receive and protect their peculiar objects."

I shall be very much obliged to your correspondents for any hints they may suggest relative to this subject; as well as for some account of the present state of the Magdalen Hospital, the number of females admitted there, the mode of admission, state of their funds, &c.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,  
L. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Extract of a Letter, dated October, 1798, from DANIEL MACKINEN, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Major ———, giving an Account of the Country South of Lake ONTARIO.

(Continued from page 524.)

THE WILDERNESS.

AFTER having crossed a fine flat on the west of the Genesee river, a mile in extent, we penetrated into the silence



silence and solitude of the wilderness.— Our route lay along an Indian pathway which conducted us to lake Erie. There is an interest which the mind feels in the remoteness of situation, and in the pleasure of contemplating scenes which wear all the graces of nature in her primitive attire, that will scarcely yield to the most picturesque charms of culture and population.

Traversing these wilds, and observing often nothing but an immense forest around me, where the cultivated spots comparatively upon a smaller scale are no more than a few square feet cut out of a field of standing wheat, I could not help anticipating that time, when the gloom and solitude of the woods will give place to a peopled and smiling landscape.— Though probably I shall be in my grave before that happens, it is difficult to attach the idea of independent existence to individual bodies—we live in each other, and the future as much as in ourselves, and I exclude the narrow idea, that would confine all my views within the confines of my own day. No! the increase and expansion of human being and happiness afford the brightest views in the perspective of the mind. Through many a weary mile, enveloped in the shades of unpenetrated woods, by indulging in fancy a rational picture of the future, I beguiled the tedium of my journey. I could not contemplate without emotions of pleasure, that these inhospitable tracts of forest, destined by nature for the blessings of the human race, in the course of a few revolutions of our globe in its orbit shall be transformed by culture into a country where future generations will experience all the comforts and all the embellishments of life; and I amused myself often in imagining, that the rural beauties of my native country would one day adorn these hills and valleys now covered with an endless unprofitable forest of trees.

There appear to me through this wilderness two distinct characteristic tracts of country—one of a moist rich soil, where the beech associates with the maple; the other of a light or sandy nature, covered with fern or wild grass, and extending in beautiful plains or natural parks, interspersed with groves of poplars, chestnuts, and white oaks. The latter tracts of country, from the name of an extensive morass and the creek in their vicinity, I apprehend must have originally abounded with buffaloes; but they have at present disappeared. These Buffalo plains, which extend far west, are extremely pleasing to

the eye, and give one an idea of the greatest refinement in rural scenery. The first night of our journey across the desert, we slept in a sort of log-house—but on the second, after travelling between sixty and seventy miles, we halted in the midst of a fine plain. Overcome by fatigue, I took my saddle from my horse as a pillow, and lay down on the roots of a large oak.— There was something, however, so awful and interesting to me, in a situation perfectly new, that I scarcely wished to compose myself to sleep. The night was calm and starlight; a tall wood at a distance cast a solemn shade before us; and while my companions were in sleep, I lay all night in contemplation, attentive to the deep silence of the gloomy regions surrounding us, which was sometimes interrupted by the howling of wolves and the wild and shrill cries of the Indians. Notwithstanding Mr. Buffon will not allow the panther to be a native of America, it is very confidently said to have been seen in these parts; but I confess, I never met any person who could assert it upon unequivocal testimony. The American wolf, which is a diminutive species, formerly inhabited every part of this and the adjoining states. So great was the number of wolves at the early settlements to the south-east, that when the small-pox first committed its ravages amongst the Indians, attracted by the pestilential stench of the putrid bodies, they assembled round the Indian castles and devoured the helpless sick. From this animal it is suspected the Indian dog derives his race—although domesticated for a length of time, he still retains some of the features and ferocity of his progenitors. From the liberal bounties given by the western counties of this state for wolves' heads, they will soon probably be destroyed.

On our arrival at Buffalo creek, we met with a party of surveyors and some of the chiefs of the Six Nations, who were employed in adjusting the boundaries of a tract of three million acres of land lately purchased from the Indians by a company of Dutch proprietors. At the mouth of the creek we beheld a beautiful and extensive prospect of lake Erie. The promontory of *Cape Abineau* fronted us at a considerable distance on the Canadian side of the lake; on the south the shore presented an extended curve of hills in remote perspective, and on the west we beheld nothing but an unbounded waste of water. The whole was very much like a handsome view of the sea; but the tall and spreading trees which line the banks, diminish



minish much the desolate and bleak appearance of the sea-coast, and give a peculiar character to the scenery. We proceeded along the sandy shore of the lake, till we reached its outlet communicating with lake Ontario; and here we were ferried over a very rapid stream below *Fort Erie* to *Upper Canada*.

#### FALLS OF NIAGARA.

I now felt that lively interest excited in me which it is natural to experience on approaching one of the greatest wonders of the world. The landscape about us so magnificently wild—the number of Indians dispersed over it—the prospect of the grand lake, all conspired to tell me I was in that romantic country described by the first travellers in America.

The waters of *Lake Erie* issue through an outlet on its eastern extremity over an horizontal bed of lime-stone rocks, and running in a northern course through a channel between one and two miles wide, and down the falls at Niagara, empty themselves into lake Ontario. The land on the south of this great lake is considerably elevated, and the waters of the principal rivers flowing into it from that quarter, (such as the Black river, the Genesee, and the Oswego) fall in cataracts before they issue into the lake. On the banks of the outlet from lake Erie, the country is generally level, and continues so for the most part till within a short distance of lake Ontario. The traveller then finds himself on a high station, sloping towards the north, which commands the view of a magnificent expanse of country, and extends a great distance from east to west, forming a large embankment as it were to lake Ontario. The river, at the distance of seven or eight miles from this steep, descends to the level of its base, and appears to have wrought a natural canal through the solid strata of horizontal rocks, which form high cliffs on each of its shores from the falls at Niagara.

On the Canadian side of the river, the land has been recently cleared of its wood. The opposite shore is totally uncultivated. We rode from lake Erie along the western banks of this outlet, which, branching out, forms a large island in its course, till we reached the block-house and village at *Chippewa*. At the distance of about ten miles, we distinctly heard the thunder of the great cataract at Niagara, and observed a thick cloud rising to the northward. The outlet being a fine expanse of water, about two miles wide, flows serenely between the level and woody banks of *Chippewa* and *Fort Schloesser* on the desert shore

of the state of New York. The principal body of water then suddenly takes a bend to the westward, and precipitates itself in foaming surges over an immense bed of rocks for the distance of nearly half a mile, till it tumbles at the great falls. Part of the river, without essentially altering its course, passes along the eastern shore, and leaves an island which severs its channel over the rocks till it has fallen down the steep. Standing on the Canadian shore, which becomes elevated as the river descends, and where it makes a curve passing down the *rapids*; the prospect before me was truly majestic. The smooth and tranquil course of the waters along the woody shore of *Fort Schloesser*, about two miles above; the small and picturesque islands, covered with cedars, which are formed by a part of the river winding round the rapids; the foam and impetuosity of the water bursting over the rocks, presented an assemblage of grand and beautiful objects, forming a picture unequalled by any thing I ever beheld in nature. Having sufficiently gazed on this divine scene; in order to have a full and perfect view of the falls below, I found it necessary to go some distance round—Passing under a heavy shower of rain, caused by the spray of the falls, and proceeding through a thick wood of pines, I found myself on the brink of an awful precipice, which overhung the river, boiling below in tremendous agitation after its fall. The whole of the stream after its descent resumes nearly its original course; but it falls in two divisions into an immense basin, from the bottom of which you observe one part of the great cataract falling, on the south side, over a concave ledge of rocks; and on the eastern side, the other division of the falling river separated by an island covered with large trees, and supported on a base of rocks nearly 150 feet high. Having descended with some difficulty to the river, I clambered to the top of a rock which commands the whole of this stupendous scene. After lifting my eyes to the sublime and awful spectacle of the great falls to the north, I involuntarily cast them down, overpowered by a sentiment of amazement mingled with terror. The greater body of this deep river, two miles wide, appears flowing to the centre of a semicircle, where it rushes into conflict and falls with a fury and impetuosity which the eye cannot follow or sustain. The recoil is almost as terrible as the fall, and the whole of the river below seems volatilised in one storm of foam and spray, which covers the sheet of



of descending water, and issues in a heavy cloud to a considerable height in the air. For some time I felt doubtful as to the solidity of the station where I stood. The horrid and unremitting peal of thunder which rebellows from the surrounding cliffs, is not a little heightened by the menacing aspect of the whole scene resembling one huge ruin. The falls on the North-East of the island present an immense sight, where the beautiful predominates in the sublime; but the awe which such a tremendous body rushing headlong down excites; the violence of its fall seeming to shake the surrounding mountains, whose entrails are torn from them and flung in disordered fragments on the shore; the frequent and irregular blasts of wind rushing at every moment from different quarters; the short and convulsive waves of the river beating on the rocks, render the whole at first as terrible as it is stupendous. It is impossible by any effort of fancy to heighten a subject so truly sublime. We may look at it with awe and astonishment, returning deeply impressed with admiration of the magnitude of the work and the omnipotence of the Creator; but to communicate any adequate idea of the feelings excited by the mighty traits in the aspect of this grand scene, would require analogies which are not to be found in the imagery of the mind.

The body of rocks over which the greater division of the waters glides from the plane above (receding somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe) is so excavated, as to admit of a person's passing without danger immediately under the river as it falls. I ascended the shelving base of the cliffs on the North shore, and walked under their shelter to a point of projection which immediately covers the falls. But in attempting to pass round, I was assailed by a blast of wind and rain, so violent, that I found it impossible to proceed. An inhabitant in the vicinity of the rapids informed us, that according to his observation, taken by a poplar tree on the bank of this shore, the falls had worn away the rocks and receded six rods in the course of eight years. On the opposite shore, the channel has undoubtedly increased in depth; for the passage over the rapids to the island has been heretofore effected, which at present is deemed impracticable.\* Recent instances are not wanting, of persons, who from in-

advertence have been precipitated down the falls. Some few years ago, an Indian lying asleep in his canoe, by accident or design was set adrift, and floated down with the current till he was awakened by the roaring of the rapids, where the water first bursts into a cataract. He then rose and extended his arms with horror and astonishment; but remembering that dignified resolution with which it has ever been the pride of his countrymen to meet death in the most dreadful shapes, and having covered his head with his blanket, he composedly sat in his canoe, glanced down the rapids, and was plunged into the tremendous abyss. What can be the resistance of the human body to such a force of descending water, when large bodies of trees, which have gone down, are found hurled upon the shore beneath, twisted and splintered into a thousand pieces. All the vegetable substances below the falls are covered with a white down; and in the interstices, between some calcareous and shistous rocks, where the water oozes from the cliffs, I found considerable quantities of *spuma maris*. In the vicinity of the rapids a hot sulphureous spring was some time since discovered.

These falls have been called *Niagara*, *Jagara*, and *Ochniagara* by the Indians. Some *Cayuga* chiefs informed me that the true name (perhaps in their language) is *Ochniagara*, an old compound word signifying a large neck of water. Having heard that a superstitious reverence had been paid to this sublime subject by the Indians, I was inclined to trace its etymology in some words characteristic of the deity; and I found that *Niob* in a vocabulary of the language of the Mohawks and Onondagas, signified *God*. But I could not find any other probable word to justify an etymology by conjunction.—Below the falls, the stream is extremely vortiginous, and so rapid, as not to admit of navigation, independent of an extraordinary turn, about five miles from Niagara, where the whole body of the water wheels round, and forms a tremendous whirlpool. The high ridge of land which I before mentioned, at a short distance below Niagara, commands a majestic view, comprehending the western part of lake Ontario, the stream running into it from lake Erie, and an extensive country to the West. At a great distance on the north of lake Ontario, on which *York Town* or *Toronto* is situated, the present seat of government of Upper Canada, the shore rises into view, and presents a line of elevated

\* These facts justify an opinion which I recollect to have heard suggested by *M. De Milne*, that the falls originally commenced at the ridge of highlands several miles below.



vated hills, describing, for near fifty miles, the northern boundaries of the lake. In the intermediate space, you distinctly see the site of Newark at the northern point of the outlet, on its entrance into the lake, and the fortress of Niagara on its eastern shore.

Such is the present state of this interesting country, as far as my observations enable me to represent it. The fugitive tints of the pictures I have attempted to delineate, from the vicissitudes of the wonder-working powers of human labour, will in the course of a few years change or disappear; and if the memorial of them I have given be just, it may then be a matter of some curiosity to compare the future with the past.

#### OF THE INDIANS.

On our return we crossed the outlet at Queenstown, ascended the high ridge as it runs east, and having passed two *Tuscarora* villages, encamped at the entrance of a large and almost impassable morass. The next day we arrived at another settlement on the *Tonnerwanto* rivulet, inhabited by the *Seneca* Indians. I felt extremely happy in the midst of the desert, to find myself in this inhabited little spot. All the principal men were gone from their homes for the purpose of running the lines of ninety square miles which had been reserved to them in the sale to the Hall and Company; and we found only the old men, women and children in the village. Their huts, which they construct of hewn planks covered with bark, are generally about 30 or 40 feet long, 15 wide, and as many high. In examining one of the most considerable, we passed through an outer shed, in front of which was a seat where they sat sunning themselves. The interior somewhat resembled the long cabin of a packet-boat. On each side was a line of four bed-places covered with deer skins, with a bench running before them. Two fires were burning on the earthen floor in the area, and emitted their smoke through holes in the roof. Above the beds was a floored granary containing their winter's provision of maize, which, with some precarious supplies obtained by hunting and fishing, is their constant and only food. I discovered no other implements of domestic use than two or three iron kettles, some baskets, and cups made of dried gourds. Several families are lodged under one roof. Their plantations of corn were about two miles distant. It is remarkable that all their domestic and agricultural concerns are managed by the women. The men, de-

lighting in the prerogatives of indolence and pleasure, are employed principally in hunting and lounging about.

The Six Nations, of whom this tribe constitutes one, have shifted their habitations from spot to spot, and this village, among others, is of recent settlement. They do not at present much cultivate the art of war; but their warriors still appear with tomahawks in their hands and cased knives in their girdles. In general they are of innocent dispositions, and in their daily intercourse with the inhabitants of the United States we hear of few instances of any ferocious irregularity of behaviour. I did not find that the rules of commutative justice were either settled or enforced amongst them by any regular authority. I listened with a smile to the account of their marriage and funeral rites.—But this subject has been so often treated (and so completely by *Cadwalader Golden*, in his history of these nations) that I find nothing left to add. I shall only remark, as a fact falling within my observation—That, however rude and comfortless the situation of the Indian of these parts may appear to us, he feels no disposition to change. Instances are not wanting of those who having been removed to a different hemisphere returned to their beloved and native woods, from which no temptations could estrange them. The civilized emigrant comes often into the desert as destitute as the Indian himself; but superior energies of mind and well directed labour soon render his abode there a matter of choice as well as convenience. The savage, without any desire to imitate, looks with contempt on the exertions as well as the rewards of his industry, and envies him no other possession but his rum.

It is a very interesting subject of speculation to an inquisitive mind, to trace the different gradations of improvement which our nature undergoes, from the simplicity of savage life to our present extremes of luxury and refinement. We see here a race of people apparently enjoying as much real happiness in the simple gratification of the first wants of nature, as our more esteemed societies in the full possession of all that the arts, the knowledge, and the acquirements of our European ancestors in the lapse of many centuries have bequeathed to us. To question, however, the propriety of these improvements, would be to overlook the genius of human nature, which has manifested an unvaried progression in society. Much as we may sigh for that condition

of



of exemption from the evils of imagination, to which the savage state seems the nearest approach, and from which the most accomplished state of society is perhaps the farthest remove; still the enlarged views of science lay open to the mind a state of existence, the result of such a curious and profound contrivance, that we cannot but feel anxious to study and implicitly obey the tendency of nature, our incomprehensible lawgiver.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I SHOULD have offered you an answer to the Queries of W. H. P. last month, but that I had not then been able to collect all the necessary information, which I have since chiefly procured from a very intelligent and worthy friend of the Hebrew nation.

It has often occurred to me, that if we were more intimate in our associations with the Jews, we should see how capable they are, as well as ourselves, of every friendship and esteem; and how much more suitable to our own professions it would be to unite with them as with all mankind in brotherly love; it is unfortunate for us all that we must wait for some singular example of benevolence, before we can persuade ourselves that those who differ from us may nevertheless be worthy of every regard;—we learn in this too general prejudice, to forget the precepts of him we pretend to serve, who has told us, that all are formed by the hand of one Almighty benefactor; and we need not an example, that the virtues of our faith may be found even in a Samaritan, and that good may really come out of Nazareth. Therefore the more we associate with the Jews, the more we shall benefit one another.

*Q. 1. Is the division of the Jews into twelve tribes a distinction still kept up by that nation; if so, has each family a knowledge of the particular tribe to which it belongs—and is the office of the priesthood still a distinct appendage to that of Levi?*

*Answer to Q. 1.*—The division of the twelve tribes is not now kept up among the Jews—they consist chiefly of two tribes—and I believe no other tribes are known amongst them, viz. the Dutch and German Jews are supposed to be descendants of Benjamin—and the Portuguese and Spanish Jews of Judah:—Each family knows to which of these tribes it belongs, though they have intermarried very

much, and in many instances have not any clear and decided judgment of an exact distinction.

The office of priesthood is always preserved to those who are descendants of Aaron—many of whom are distinguished by the surname of “Cohen,” which signifies priest; all the Cohens are, or suppose themselves to be, lineal descendants of Aaron, and retain in their families the right to the priesthood, and the privileges of Aaron’s family, amongst which is that of not interfering in matters relative to the dead—they do not perform any offices about the body, or attend the burials. All Jewish priests are of these descendants of Aaron. And the Elders of these families pronounce once or oftener every year, in the synagogue, the blessing upon their families, which is recorded in Numbers vi, v. 22, which they maintain as an ordinance from God peculiarly to them, as follows:

“And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, —Speak unto Aaron and unto his sons, saying, On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel, saying unto them,—The Lord bless thee, and keep thee:—the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:—the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace!—And they shall put my name upon the children of Israel, and I will bless them.”

Thus it appears, that the office of priesthood is not in the family of Levi, as W. H. P. seems to imagine; but on the contrary, the Levites are, and were only attendant upon the Priesthood, and in some of the lesser offices of the Temple—for it will be remembered, that Levi, and his brother Simeon, sons of Jacob and Leah, were scattered over all Israel, and had no share in the division of Canaan, but only some cities in the portions of other tribes; for having united in the sin and mischief of an unjust war; and therefore when their father Jacob blessed Levi’s sons, he rebuked Levi and Simeon for their combination and cruelty; adding, “Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel. I will divide them in Jacob, and scatter them in Israel.” Gen. xlvii. v. 11, and xlix. v. 5, 6.

It has been generally believed, that the priesthood was in the family of Levi; but if we turn to the history of Aaron, we shall find that the title to it was confirmed by a miracle to Aaron alone. For in the revolt of Korah, Dathan and Abiram against Moses and Aaron’s government, it was asserted by Korah, that the priesthood belonged to him as much as to Aaron,

both being of the tribe of Levi; and Dathan and Abiram, being of the tribe of Reuben, aspired to share with Moses in the sovereign authority; but God's indignation was manifested against this united faction, by the earth opening and swallowing them up. This decided preference fixed the title and office of priesthood to Aaron and his descendants. And Eleazar, the priest, took the brazen censers, wherewith they that were burnt had offered, and they were made broad plates for a covering of the altar; to be a memorial to the children of Israel, that no stranger who is not of the seed of Aaron come near to offer incense before the Lord, that he be not as Korah and as his company, &c. Numbers xvi. v. 39.

*Q. 2. As the Old Testament positively asserts, and I believe the Jews themselves acknowledge, that the Christ was to descend from the stock of David, is there any family or families now in existence, acknowledged by their nation, or considered by themselves, as the lineal descendants of that monarch?*

*Answer to Q. 2.* The present Jews do not know of any lineal descendants of David. This is a curious circumstance in confirmation of the truth of our own history of a Messiah in Jesus—for the Jews expect a Messiah of the house of David, while they actually acknowledge or know not of any living descendants of that monarch; whence then can their expected Messiah spring? unless by some miracle the family of David should be restored, or discovered from obscurity. Whereas, Jesus dates his descent, through his father Joseph, lineally from David and Abraham, according to St. Matthew; but according to St. Luke, it does not appear that Jesus took a lineal, though a side descent through David from Abraham; and if the immaculate conception be adopted, his descent was entirely from his mother Mary, the daughter of Joachim and Anna, both of the tribe of Judah, of which tribe her husband Joseph was also a member—but both were of the royal race of David, Luke i. v. 5, 36, which makes out the descent of their son Jesus from that monarch, and fulfills the prophecies as to the Messiah.

*Q. 3. What is their prevailing opinion relative to the fate of the ark, and do they give any credit to the account of it contained in the first seven verses of the second chapter of the 2 Maccabees?*

*Answer to Q. 3.*—The modern prevailing opinion of the Jews relative to the ark is, that it contained as well the two tables of Commandment, as also the fragments of those which were first given to

Moses, and which he threw on the ground in the camp of the Israelites, when he discovered their idolatry, after his forty days absence in Horeb or Sinai: they were preserved together in the ark, with the rod of Aaron that budded. But the idolatry of the Israelites being easily led to pay more than seemly devotion to these relics, and to the ark itself, which was therefore carried from place to place with the army, king Josiah, whose real piety reformed many of their abuses, is said to have hid many of those utensils which had been held too sacred, A. M. 3376—and thus it happened that the ark never came into the second temple. The modern Jews give credit to the account of the ark, mentioned in 2 Maccabees, chap. ii. v. 5. that the prophet Jeremiah laid it in a hollow cave in Mount Sinai, with the tabernacle and altar of incense, and “stopped the door,” and some of those who followed him came to mark the way, but could not find it; and he said to them, that the place should be unknown, until the time that God gathered his people again together, and receive them unto mercy, &c. Now Jeremiah preached in the 13th of Josiah, the son of Ammon, king of Judah (Jeremiah i. v. 2.) ante J. C. 641; and the Jews finally returned from their captivity in Babylon (which had begun under Zedekiah, A. M. 3416) after the seventy years foretold by Jeremiah, A. M. 3486, when Darius Hystaspes allowed them by an edict to rebuild the temple.

I hope these notes will be found to be correct, and that W. H. P. will have the goodness, through the channel of this Magazine, to communicate any further notes or results of his researches, to which I shall be happy to pay every attention.

July 1, 1799.

A. H.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH  
several PARTS of ENGLAND and  
WALES during the Summer of 1797.*

*(Continued from p. 533.)*

**O**N Friday, June 30, 1797. From Sunbury to the little hamlet of Herford; much of the road is very delightful, especially the parts nearest to Sunbury; where the winding river, the extensive meadows, the shady walks, and luxuriant plantations, diffuse a prodigality of gaiety and verdure. But greenness itself is not green enough for the tasteless inhabitants, some of whom have daubed their houses, and one in particular, the very



very colonade before his door, with green paint.

It is remarkable how often absurdities of this kind occur in the country houses of persons long immured in large cities. In London, indeed, where the verdure of nature is excluded by brick walls, and the bright face of heaven blotted out with smoke, greens and blues are acceptable decorations: they form a pleasing contrast to the dingy phenomena around.— But in the country, where every bright and cheerful tint is poured out spontaneously, it is most tasteless insipidity to daub them over one's house and furniture. Nor is it sufficient that we consult variety: contrasts may be so sudden as to do violence to the eye; and every thing that looks like finery should be carefully avoided. Gaudiness is no where to be endured but in a bank of flowers. Flaring red bricks make abominable blotches in a landscape; and (to take a flying leap in pursuit of my digression) there are some considerable houses in Monmouthshire (particularly in the neighbourhood of Crickhowel) that may literally be said to *blush* for the bad taste of their proprietors; being painted all over with a fine delicate pink. The outside of a rural mansion admits of no choice but dead whites and stone colours (of which the latter should be preferred); and within, greys, and drabs, and more sober browns will harmonise best with the surrounding scenery.

The pleasant *hamlet of Hereford* is situated in the parish of Shepperton, on one of the fine sweeping curves of the Thames, and commands a noble view of the spacious park and plantations of Oatlands, which decorate the slopes and swells of the opposite banks.

The *parish of Shepperton*, and indeed the whole country from thence to Staines, abounds with fertile and luxuriant pastures: nor are the arable lands at all inferior. The affluence of nature, and the toil of man, conspire to produce one continued scene of fertility; while from every eminence the mansions of opulence overlook the prospect with exultation. But man, aggregate man, seems little benefited by this abundance. Cottages (none of which have the advantage of a cow) are very thinly scattered; and *little* farm houses are still more rare. The few peasants we met looked (as the peasantry of England too generally do) careworn and toilworn; and the children seem to be brought up in the most oafish ignorance. In short, every thing has the appearance of that de-

solating monopoly which makes fertility itself a desert.

Having breakfasted, at a farm-house at Shepperton, on bread and milk, we proceeded to *Staines*; where (the weather being fine and the sun very powerful) we loitered away an hour or two with the rod and line; and pursued our route to *Windsor*. The enchanting scenery of this route is too well known to stand in need of description.

Near *Old Windsor*, and just at the foot of Cooper's Hill, our attention was arrested by an elegant stone building, newly erected by one of the clerks (as we were informed) or secretaries of Warren Hastings; and in which the ex-governor himself occasionally resides. It is remarkable that in the course of my rambles I have stumbled upon several elegant villas, in different parts of the country, of which I heard a similar account.

At *Windsor* we only paused to enjoy its fine extensive scenery, and call to mind Gray's melancholy ode "on a prospect of Eton College;" and then crossed the Great Park, on our way to Sunning Hill, where we intended to sleep; our object being to regain the straight road to Bristol without delay.

*Windsor Great Park* has little to recommend it but the rows of majestic trees at the entrance; which, though planted in straight lines (a direction which nature abhors) have nevertheless a very grand effect. These are, however, the only *rows* of trees I ever beheld with satisfaction; and the pleasure, in the present instance, is only to be accounted for by the vastness of the objects, and that boundless continuity which fills the mind with an idea of something like infinitude: for the line is extended not only along the whole of a very spacious plain, but up the distant hill, over whose summit it appears to curve; so that nothing like termination is discernible. That this is the true solution, is evident as you advance: for the effect ceases as the line is shortened: neither is the same pleasurable sensation renewed when, ascending the hill, you behold the same length of avenue in an opposite direction; for the plain lying beneath, and the vista being abruptly terminated by a row of houses, the idea of infinitude is lost, and nothing remains but the disgusting tameness of parallel lines.

We arrived at *Sunning Hill* just as the day was closing; but no beds were to be there obtained; and our accommodation at the Red Lion at *Corv-Worth* did not atone for the trouble of walking two miles further,

further, along an intricate cross road, in the dark. We procured, indeed, a tolerable supper: but one small bed for two of us in a small room, in which, also, was another bed with two other travellers, repaired but imperfectly the fatigues of the day. In short, the Red Lion is a little inn upon a great high-road, and of course the worst place a traveller can put up at who wishes for frugal and comfortable accommodation.

*Saturday, July 1.* We rose at eight o'clock, imperfectly refreshed, and pursued our way, over heaths and moors, to *Bagshot*, with scarcely an object worthy of observation to relieve the dreariness of the road. Neither was the prospect much improved on the other side of *Bagshot*; but having refreshed ourselves with an excellent breakfast, of tea and rolls and cream, which did us more good than the sleep of the preceding night, our animal spirits regained their tone; and the vivacity of conversation made the miles pass unheeded under our feet. We canvassed various subjects of literature and criticism, the state of morals and the existing institutions of society. We lamented the condition of our fellow-beings, and formed Utopian plans of retirement and colonisations. On one subject, and only one, we essentially differed—America. I cannot look towards that country with all the sanguine expectations so frequently cherished. I think I discover in it too much of the old leaven. Its avidity for commercial aggrandisement augurs but ill even for the present generation; and I tremble at the consequences which the enormous appropriations of land may entail upon posterity. Almost every circumstance I can collect makes me fear for the future, rather than exult in the present. This conversation, to ourselves at least, was highly important. It matured and methodised in our minds the project (which before had only floated across our brains in moments of weariness and disgust) of retiring to some sequestered spot, and spending the remainder of our days in rustic industry and philosophical seclusion.

Having crossed the *Loddon*, at *Blackwater*, from *Surry* into *Hampshire*, the appearances of cultivation increase; and, of course, the road becomes less dreary.

At *Hartford Bridge* we rested ourselves nearly two hours, during the heat of the day; and, resuming our journey, were gratified by the improving prospects of cultivation and fertility. Of the picturesque, indeed, there was still an entire blank; but the eye reposed with satisfac-

tion on the freshness of the surrounding verdure.

About four miles from *Hartford Bridge*, the hamlets of *Murrel Green* and *Hook* are separated by a little transparent brook, which empties itself into the *Loddon* near *Arborfield*: and under which a drain is conducted to draw off the waters from some neighbouring lands.

The state, cultivation, and the fertility of the pastures arrested our attention. But what principally delighted us was the apparent comfort and decency of the cottages, whose little gardens were stocked with useful vegetables, and whose doors and windows were decorated with rose and woodbine. The only wretched habitations we met with, were two tenements made out of one farm-house (the farm belonging to which, in the progress of monopoly, had been united to another in the neighbourhood), and four others into which a deserted inn (which had been a farm also) was in another place divided. These habitations were miserable indeed. Shattered windows, crazy walls, floorless apartments, and neglected roofs, proclaimed the comfortless condition of the inhabitants. From a decent motherly woman, whom we found with a family of young children around her, in one part of the former of these buildings, we learned that rains and snows frequently beat in upon them, and they were obliged to move their beds from corner to corner of the room, in the vain hope of finding, in some part, protection from the inclemencies of the weather. These circumstances are by no means peculiar to the village of *Hook*. Wherever we met with farm-houses thus divided, we uniformly found them the most miserable habitations in the neighbourhood. How should it be otherwise? The labourers, who inhabit them, consider their tenure as too precarious, and the premises too large for them to think about repairs; and a crazy old mansion, in which his hedgers and ditchers only are to reside, is an object beneath the attention of an overgrown capitalist.

A little further on is a plantation of oaks, belonging to *Lord Dorchester*, planted originally at the distances where they are intended to grow, and protected each by a high circular bank of turf, which gives them the appearance of Christmas brambles stuck in the centre of so many twelfth-cakes. I am not woodman enough to decide on the advantages of this mode of plantation; but to the eye, the effect is extremely ungracious.

Soon after turning our backs on this unsightly



unfrightly plantation, we quitted the high road to examine the rustic parish church of *Squires*. This is at present little other than a small barn-like hut. Nothing apparently remains of the old building but a small arched door-way, in the Saxo-Gothic stile, whose venerable antiquity is still conspicuous through the barbarous white-wash with which it is daubed over.

Hard by we perceived a decent and substantial farm-house, with barns and yards well stocked, and every appearance of prosperity and abundance. And yet we found upon inquiry, that this farm consists but of 160 acres; an extent, indeed, abundantly large, when the population of the country, and the provision and comforts of the mass are taken into consideration; but cheerlessly narrow, according to the monopolising calculations of the age. This information made us gaze around with increasing satisfaction; nor could we help deprecating the hour when some four or five such families as this farm appears to support in respectable abundance, should be exterminated to make room for some mongrel of a *Squire-farmer*, whose hounds and hunters and Bacchanalian revels devour, like a cloud of locusts, the produce of a district.

With an old thresher, who was working in the barn, we entered into conversation; and were entertained with the quaintness of his rustic humour. But we endeavoured in vain to procure any information concerning the price of labour, or the condition of the labouring poor. Every question was repelled by some *fly rub*, or *sagacious* hint; and his arch gestures, and emphatic half-syllables, displayed the self-congratulating cunning of suspicion. This is far from being a singular instance. Suspicious slyness, and jealous reluctance of communication, especially on subjects connected with their respective callings, are too generally characteristic of Englishmen in every rank and condition—characteristics that form an almost insurmountable barrier to the attainment of any accurate knowledge of the general state of mankind, and to every hope of effectually improving their condition.

Returning into the high road, we met with a character of very different description. His appearance was something, though not much, above the condition of a common labourer. His features, tho' considerably relaxed by intoxication, bore the stamp of intelligence far above his situation; and this impression was confirmed by his conversation. He was in-

quisitive, shrewd, and communicative. It appeared that he read *several* newspapers, and, in all probability, is the oracle of every pot-house in the surrounding country. Unfortunately, however, we could no way turn his conversation into the channel we desired. He talked of nothing but Parker and the delegates, of war and of parties. In short, he was too full of liquor and *temporary politics*, to furnish any information on the subject of *political œconomy*, and the only information in point we could procure was, that the manor of *Squires* was the property of Brook Watson.

It is painful to reflect that, in the humble conditions of life, men distinguished, like the present, by the superiority of intellect and information are generally, like the present, equally distinguished by habits of profligate intemperance. But this ought not to be an argument against extending information—for the vice is the cause of the situation, not the intelligence the cause of the vice. If the individuals whose examples are thus insisted upon, had not degraded themselves by such conduct, either they would never have *sunk* into the class in which they are confounded; or if (which is rarely the case) they were originally placed there, their talents would have advanced them to circles of society more congenial to their attainments and capacities. If this is denied, then is the case still stronger, and we shall be obliged to conclude, that being hopelessly surrounded by a sort of intellectual desert, and having no resources but their own animal spirits, they are driven into habits of intemperance to supply the deficiency of external stimuli.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

E. P. has in his letter, dated April 4th, expressed very philanthropic sentiments, for which he has my most cordial thanks; but when we consider his plan as yet only offered in the outline, we must venture to suggest to him, what in another place I have before intimated, that the similarity of several charitable institutions, and some of them precisely on the same plan, tends to injure them all by weakening their resources.—If two charities of the same design were united, they would be enabled to do more good—I mean those in the neighbourhood of each other.—It is hence that I would call to E. P.'s recollection that the Philanthropic Society takes in  
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one leading principle of his plan, namely, that of employing young people in a place which separates them from the vices in which they have lived, in a mode of supporting the society on which they are to depend, until they are deemed fit to be returned into the world:—Again, the Magdalen Hospital receives the very objects of compassion whom E. P. more particularly points to—where they are instructed and reformed if their reformation be possible—and the difficulty in E. P.'s mind of their being ever received into families afterwards, is removed by the fact of numbers of reclaimed women having been so received, after their having left that house, and become moral characters.—But as E. P. dates from Newcastle upon Tyne, it may be probable that he has not seen in his neighbourhood the good effects daily felt here of the two institutions which I have mentioned; in which case, if he would procure books of their rules, he might with a little labour model one society for his district out of them both—but his own zeal must solicit patronage—his own unremitted care must form the design—and his perseverance resist difficulties and discouragement even to endure the relaxation of his supporters and the deficiency of funds.

June 5, 1799.

A. H.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERMIT me to mention one peculiar hardship under which the poor of this country labour. Amidst the necessary burdens of the war, it has been the laudable endeavour of administration to lay on taxes, so as to affect the lower orders of society as little as possible.—In one instance, however, they have deviated from this general rule. Salt is a necessary article of life, and ought to go as untaxed as any thing else which forms the immediate sustenance of the people at large. In a northern climate like this, to lay up a stock of winter provision of flesh or fish, is absolutely necessary. The high price of salt prevents the poor from doing this, to a proper extent, and distresses them much. The fishermen on our coasts are not able to salt their herrings and pilchards, as they were accustomed to do formerly, for want of capital:—since for ten pounds weight of salt they must now give as much, as some time ago would purchase ten times that quantity. The fish they take, therefore, more than they can immediately sell, are converted

into manure for the land. From this waste of what should support the poor, another inconvenience arises—other kinds of food are eaten in greater abundance, and consequently their prices rise with the demand for consumption. Thus this tax operates two ways—by preventing some articles from being brought to the market, and raising the price of those that are: in both of which the poor are material sufferers.

I sincerely hope some friend to humanity will take up this business, in the proper place, and endeavour to get this odious *Gabelle* repealed. I cannot say I admire that philanthropy which looks abroad, and neglects home—which talks of the blood of Africans mixed with sugar, and forgets the sufferings of the poor of this country. If proper representations of the hardship of this tax were made, there is little doubt but a repeal of it might be effected; and certainly its author would gain to himself lasting reputation; and, what is more—the consolatory thought of having benefited the condition of the oppressed Poor.

I am, &c.

May 22, 1799.

X. Y.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING lately come to the knowledge of a curious escape of a dog, unquestionably true, I thought it worth preserving; and therefore send it you, just as the owner of the animal related it to me.

When preparations were making in St. Paul's to receive his Majesty, on his intended visit to return thanks for his recovery; a favourite bitch attended its master into the church, and followed him up the dark stairs of the dome. Here, all at once, it was missing, and the master whistled and called a long time in vain. Nine weeks after this circumstance, all but two days, some glaziers were at work in St. Paul's, and heard among the timbers that support the dome a faint noise; thinking it might be some unfortunate human being, they tied a rope round a boy, and let him down about the place whence the noise came. At the bottom he found a dog lying on its side, together with the skeleton of another dog, and an old shoe half eaten. The humanity of the boy led him to rescue the animal from its miserable situation, and it was accordingly drawn up. As it was very much emaciated, and scarce able to stand, the workmen placed it in the porch of the church,



to die, or live, just as it might happen. This was about ten o'clock in the morning. Some time after this, the dog was seen endeavouring to cross over the street at the top of Ludgate-hill, but his weakness was so great, that, unsupported by a wall, he could not accomplish his purpose. The miserable appearance and situation of the dog again excited the compassion of a boy; who, instead of abusing a poor creature already weighed down with misfortune, readily lifted it over to the pavement on the other side of the street. It was able then, by the assistance of the houses, to get down to Fleet-market, and surmount two or three narrow crossings, till it reached Holborn bridge. Here once more, by a peculiar destiny, for which I feel a momentary veneration for my species, humanity stepped in a third time to its aid. This was sufficient;—and about eight o'clock in the evening it reached its master's house, in Red-lion-street, Holborn, and laid itself down on the steps; having been ten hours on its journey to that place from St. Paul's. It was so much altered in appearance, that the master could not recognize his old, faithful companion. The eyes were sunk into its head, and scarcely could be discerned. When it left its master, it was supposed to weigh twenty pounds; when it returned, curiosity led the master to examine what weight it had lost, and it was found to be sixteen pounds two ounces; for the dog, or rather skeleton of the dog, then weighed only three pounds fourteen ounces. The first indication it gave of knowing its master, was wagging its tail on the mention of its name, Phillis. For a long time it was unable to eat or drink; and the mistress of the house, being very humane, used to feed it with a tea-spoon, till poor Phil at length recovered. What however falls, famine, and a thousand accidents could not do, was effected a short time after, by the wheels of a coach, which unfortunately went over her, and ended her mortal days.

It will be asked, how did this animal live near nine weeks without food?—This was not the case. When she met with her fall, she was with young, and near the time of littering. This circumstance certainly took place when she was in the dome of St. Paul's; but at the time of her deliverance, no vestige of any offspring remained; she must consequently have eaten them. The remains of another dog were said to be found near her—this is supposed to be one less fortunate than herself, who was killed by the

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fall which Phil had survived: she therefore converted him to the most urgent of all natural purposes. When this treat was gone, the shoe succeeded, which was almost half devoured. Singular escapes of men, Mr. Editor, are often related, and read with pleasure; and perhaps, to some of your readers, the escape even of a poor dog may not be altogether uninteresting. I am, Sir,

August 8, 1799.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberty of criticism, no less than the liberty of the press in general, should be asserted by every ingenuous writer, as being essential to the interests of literature. Nothing in this letter, therefore, must be construed into a contempt of that sacred claim, and none of your readers, I hope, will refuse that liberty to others in which they indulge themselves. In full reliance on this candour, I lay before them a few morsels of criticism or rather observations on some criticism, that have appeared in your miscellany; my object being to point out instances, in which some writers have, I apprehend, scarcely kept the proper bounds of criticism.

The first was, when, from some acknowledged inaccuracies of an excellent and useful writer, a sweeping conclusion was drawn against his writings in general. As a writer of history and essays, Hume has obtained considerable, and, I think, just celebrity. In his style of writing there are unquestionably many improprieties, and in his History of England some mistaken politics. His frequent departure from the English idiom has been noticed by Dr. Priestley in his English Grammar. Bishop Hurd in his Dialogues on the English Constitution, and Dr. Towers in his Tracts, have attacked his politics.

Several criticisms on the style of Hume have appeared in your Magazine; many of which, as might have been expected from the acumen of the writer, were certainly accurate; but several, I recollect, appeared to me at the time inaccurate: and when Mr. Wakefield asserted, *there are not two well-written periods in all Hume's works*, and when, invoking INSIPIDITY and VULGARITY, he spoke so contemptuously of all the *volumes of Hume, historical and metaphysical*, I scrupled not to say, he leap'd the bounds of criticism.

Hume, it must be acknowledged, is sometimes bald, and sometimes clumsy; he is also frequently inaccurate: and where

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many excellencies are conspicuous, it will be useful to point out his blemishes. But, admitting all that has been said on the choice and arrangement of words, the structure of sentences and periods, the ornaments of language, and the like; yet, as all men have not exactly the same taste, so neither are they all affected exactly alike by the same way of turning a period. There is still room left for the exercise of some variety of judgment: and this is even allowed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who has written so admirably on the structure of language.

But writers also take a colour, as it were, from their own tempers and characters, and still more from the subjects which they discuss. Criticism, in determining the merits of authors, should consult these circumstances, as well as the rules by which they are accustomed to measure words and syllables. Aristotle has written a treatise on the Art of Poetry: the style is close, cautious, and sometimes obscure: unless we consult the nature of the subject and the character of Aristotle, we might pronounce the author to be tame and spiritless. But Aristotle was a *philosophical critic*. Plutarch adopts a different style: and we discover the temper of the man in the character of his writings. He had travelled much; was a great collector of anecdotes; constantly carried with him his common-place book, and was for some time a schoolmaster at Rome. His MORAL TREATISES therefore, among which are two or three on poetry, favouring strongly of his character and profession, excite reflection, and convey much information; but, at the same time, they glitter with similes, are overcharged with stories, and redundant with quotations; and though a most amusing writer, Plutarch is less pure and chaste in his style than many other Greek writers. As to Plato, when a boy, he studied poetry, and always possessed a lively imagination; and though he was afterwards for banishing the poet from republics, he was, after all, as much a poet as a philosopher himself.

Let the writings of Hume be examined with the same allowances. Hume has obtained many admirers in England, and will, probably, continue to be admired by men of taste and learning. But the temper, the character, the pursuits, and even the country of Hume should be considered. He was a close metaphysical thinker, as well as a writer; an inquirer into principles; a sceptic as well as an historian. And if it is usual, when estimating the character of Livy, the Roman historian, to take into the account his

*Patavinity*, it will be but reasonable, in examining Hume as a writer, to recollect, he was born and studied on the other side of the Tweed.

——— Laissons à l'Italie

De tous ces faux brillants l'éclatante folie, says Boileau; and he elsewhere says, the gold of Virgil was preferable to all the tinsel of Tasso: Addison too adopted this sentiment. Something similar to this Mr. Wakefield says of Hume, when compared with Milton. Voltaire did not admire the *tinsel* of Tasso; but he knew that Tasso had also *gold*; and therefore, notwithstanding his faults, and the criticisms of Boileau, he scrupled not to give him a place near Homer and Virgil. Hume likewise, I apprehend, though faulty in several respects, will still continue to hold in this country a very respectable place, both as a moralist and a writer.

Writers of the most acknowledged excellence afford examples of several inaccuracies. Addison, who first pointed out the beauties of *Paradise Lost*, scrupled not to notice its many blemishes:—and should Milton's *prose works* be rigidly criticised, they would be found far, very far, from faultless.

The next instance in which a writer kept not the proper bounds of criticism was, when he attacked the reputation of another writer from motives of interest.

Claude, the celebrated French protestant, wrote an Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, which was translated into English by the late very ingenious Mr. Robert Robinson. The translation is accompanied with notes, which have been much admired for their originality, variety, and learning, and not more by dissenters than churchmen. To each volume (the work consists of two volumes) is prefixed a very interesting preface; the former contains the life of Monsieur Claude; the latter a brief dissertation on Public Preaching. Whether Robinson was a Churchman or a Dissenter, an Arminian or a Calvinist, an Unitarian or Trinitarian, matters not; the work possesses great merit; and, independently of the instruction which a young divine may receive, abounds with humorous and learned notes, pertinent reflections, and, it must be acknowledged, bold satire: for Robinson uses great freedom of language, and appears with all the zeal of a reformer.

But, behold! a maker of SKELETONS\* makes his appearance. He takes Robinson's translation, preserves a few of the notes, leaves out Robinson's two prefaces,

\* Skeletons are the leading parts of a sermon, the divisions, and sub-divisions, &c. prefixes



prefixes a scanty one of his own, just enough to puff his own work; and subjoins his skeletons, expressing his hopes that the essay, being now sent forth in *its native dress* (forgetting, as it should seem, that the work was a *translation*, and another man's translation) *it will become an object of more general regard*: and then, to lift his flimsy work into consequence, he makes some observations on Robinson's notes, charging them as incumbrances to the essay.

What the followers of this skeleton-maker may think of the performance, I know not! But methinks, in a person qualified to "preach before the University of Cambridge" it would have looked more credible to have translated the essay himself. But to take another man's translation, and, then,—I have too much respect for your Magazine, than to proportion the severity of my language to the meanness of this gentleman's conduct.

I should not have troubled you, Sir, with observations on this subject, had there not appeared in your Magazine a letter degrading Robinson's notes † (written, no doubt, by the writer of the skeletons himself, or some friend, professor of the art of puffing) in order to make the skeletons *an object of more general regard*. But such writers should be informed, that they reflect no honour on their own cause, and that it requires but little penetration to see they had other ends in view than the credit of your Miscellany: and so much for this maker of skeletons.

Another instance of ill-timed criticism appeared, in applying to one species of writing observations which rather belonged to another.

I do not recollect, that the writers who have criticised translations lately, distinguished sufficiently between translations and foreign plays adapted to the English stage.

Mr. S. Cottle has lately made the readers of English poetry a valuable present, by translating the Icelandic poetry, or the Edda of Sæmund, into English verse; as Dr. Sayers had done before by some dramatic sketches of northern poetry: as the performances differ in their character, it is evident, though both works are meant to illustrate the Icelandic poetry, that their pretensions should be examined by different rules.

Shakespeare wrote the tragedy of Julius

† Robinson is the author of the two most elaborate pieces of church history in the English language, entitled the *History of Baptism*, and *Ecclesiastical Researches*.

The strictures in this letter are such as I thought it incumbent on me to make, as the biographer of Robinson.

Cæsar; Voltaire did not translate Shakespeare's, but wrote, on the English taste, another Julius Cæsar. Merope, also, the story of which had been dramatized by numerous writers, more particularly by an Italian, the Marquis Scipio Maffei, Voltaire adapted to the French stage: many of our English plays, several even of Shakespeare's, both for fable and incident are indebted to other nations, and none, if I recollect, are mere translations.

Now, Sir, independently of the difficulties arising from the different idioms of two languages, and, commonly, from the formalities of literal translations, other difficulties lie in the way of presenting mere translations to an English audience, arising from the different ways of dividing a play, in different nations; the different ways of expressing the passions; the different modes of representation; the winding-up of the plot, and particularly the length of the drama. An essential part of the Greek drama was the chorus; it has been thought inconsistent with the character of the English stage. The public endured it twice, once in *Caractacus*, and again in *Elfrida*. But though *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*, have been since translated, not one of them is admitted on the English stage. The French drama has a freedom of gallantry which would not be endured in an English play; and to fit out the whole length of *Don Carlos*, or *Pizarro*, John Bull should bring his night-cap in his pocket, and take a nap between the acts. I do but just drop an hint; sufficient, however, to shew the difference between a translation, and adapting a foreign play to the English theatre. I speak not with contempt of any translation, and I leave others to settle their merits. As to Mrs. Inchbald's *Lovers' Vows*, and Mr. Sheridan's *Pizarro*, I inquire not into their respective merits; but the critiques in your Magazine did not, as I recollect, observe this distinction.

I cannot forbear adding, that I have selected the case of the maker of skeletons, not merely for the sake of doing justice to Robinson's talents. I wished also to hint in a general way the impropriety of making so powerful a machine as the Monthly Magazine an instrument of injustice, and, of warning such writers against that usual resort of vulgar minds, availing themselves of the literary labours of men of genius, and then injuring their reputation; against forcing themselves into situations, where some people, even from motives of delicacy, will be unwilling to follow them. With respect to Mr. Hume and Mr. Wakefield, proper respect is due to them



as men of talents ; but no implicit deference to either ; *suum cuique*. The slight hints about translations are meant as general reflections : I enter not into the merit of any particular performance ; and Mrs. Inchbald and Mr. Sheridan have obtained so just a reputation by their original writings, as to require no apology for their further endeavours to please the public, by affording them an opportunity of hearing so excellent a drama as Pizarro on the English stage.

I remain, Sir, respectfully your's,  
G. DYER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
ALTHOUGH I am a subscriber to your Magazine, it frequently happens that I have not an opportunity of perusing it until some months after its publication. This has been the case respecting that of February last, which has very lately fallen into my hands. In this Number, I find a letter from Mr. Busby, wherein he seems to charge the lovers of what is called ancient music, with acting under the influence of prejudice. If the following remarks, suggested by the perusal of that letter, will merit a place in your useful Magazine, their insertion will gratify more than one of your readers.

In the letter above alluded to, Mr. Busby censures "certain musical amateurs" for their partiality to the works of Purcel, Handel, Corelli, &c.; and complains that the names of those great musicians "are hung up *in terrorem* over the heads of living composers."—But surely Mr. B. does not mean to apply this charge to all the admirers of Corelli's or Purcel's music; nor can he be so uncharitable as to suppose, that *all* "the partisans of the *old school*," as he is pleased to term them, are partial to the *ancient* music, merely because it is *old*. Indeed it is neither impossible nor improbable but there may be some persons of this description, who affect to call themselves amateurs of the science; and if there really be any such, who judge of a composition only by its date, they richly deserve the severest censure that Mr. B. can possibly pass upon them.

It will doubtless be allowed, and Mr. B. will hardly undertake to deny, that there are persons, in the present day, capable of appreciating the *real* merit of a musical composition; and it is by a comparison of the *best* of the ancient music with the *generality* of the modern, that such persons are induced to give a preference to the former. Perhaps there are some admirers of the old music, who do not duly

consider, that the age of Corelli and Purcel did not produce all musicians of equal genius; many compositions of that day are scarcely remembered; and a still greater number are totally forgotten. On the other hand, it is probable that some few of the modern compositions may live in succeeding ages, when the greater part of them will be buried in oblivion, never to obtain a resurrection.

It is likewise to be understood, that the admirers of Corelli's, Purcel's or Handel's music, at least such of them as are best able to judge of those productions, do not consider them as perfect models. Absolute perfection is unattainable by the greatest genius, and those who have approximated the nearest to it, still afford us ground to pronounce them not infallible. Various instances might be adduced in proof of this, from the works of the abovementioned great masters.—Even Corelli has indulged himself in some fantastical conceits, for an example of which see his *Follia*, op. 5.—Purcel too has been guilty of many absurd imitations.—And Handel is chargeable with numerous improprieties. The incongruities which appear in his management of the accents, can scarcely be enumerated; these, however, are very excusable in a person who did not write in his native language. But we also find, in his works, other defects, among which may be noticed his want of discrimination between the very different styles of *sacred* and *secular* music; or, at least, a want of attention in their application. An instance of this, on the one hand, we find in the beginning of the chorus, "Wretched lovers" (in *Acis and Galatea*), which is quite in the church style. And, on the other hand, we have an instance of the secular style in the chorus, "All we like sheep" (in *Messiah*). The conduct of this chorus is really reprehensible,—instead of those *plaintive* and *penitential* strains which, from the words, one is naturally led to expect, we find an eccentric composition, calculated to excite no other idea than that of a flock of sheep, just released from the fold, skipping and exulting in the liberty they have regained.

But notwithstanding these defects, the merits of those composers will always predominate, and their works will remain as monuments of their exalted genius to the latest ages.

If we descend to the present day, and take a view of the voluminous mass of modern music with which the public is burthened, we shall find little to commend, and much to reprobate. If we compare the music of the present day with that of the



the preceding age, the former will appear exceedingly deficient. This, however, cannot be entirely owing to a real defect of genius; but rather to a wrong bias, communicated by the degeneracy of the times. There is no criterion which more strongly marks the character or manners of any age or people than the general style of their music; and the frivolity, effeminacy, and dissipation of the present day may be distinctly read in the greatest part of our modern musical compositions. It is much to be lamented, that, while real genius is neglected, the greatest encouragement is given to the most contemptible trash; and parties are employed to applaud or condemn a composition, just as it happens to coincide with, or is opposed to, the present depraved taste.—And still more is it to be regretted, that musicians can be found who will sacrifice their better judgment to the vanity or caprice of an ignorant patron. But “they have their reward.” A musician who can condescend to demean himself, and degrade the science by writing for those *puerile toys*, the *triangle*, and the *tambourine*, ought to expect nothing more than the *honorary prize* of a *fool's cap* and *bells*.

From the encouragement given to this species of music, if it may be so called, an ingenious composer has much more to fear than from any predilection in favour of the ancient music which may be discovered either in individuals or societies. If Mr. B. attempts to recommend his works by complying with the depraved taste of the present day, he will, doubtless, be treated with a certain degree of contempt, by all who are able to discriminate between real and apparent merit.—On the other hand, if he shakes off the fetters of fashion, and exhibits a composition founded on the solid basis of reason and science, he will scarcely fail of proper encouragement and applause. But it is in music, as in morals, whoever wishes to promote virtue, and to stem the torrent of vice, must dare to be singular

“in the midst of a perverse generation;” and a musician who dares to oppose the depravity of the reigning taste, will doubtless meet with opposition; but, sooner or later, will find an adequate reward. If, for the present, he does not obtain that pecuniary encouragement which his merit entitles him to expect, he will, at least, have the approbation of the discerning few; and the satisfaction of transmitting to succeeding ages works of which the present are not worthy.

From some hints which Mr. B. has dropt, we are led to expect that the style of his compositions will be much superior to that of modern music in general; that it will have a tendency to reform the present taste; and therefore we wish him complete success.

July 23, 1799.

W. X.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

DR. JOHNSON says, in his *Life of Prior*, he was informed that “he poached for prey among obscure authors;” and in support of this charge, adduces a Latin epigram of Georgius Sabinus, which he supposes afforded the subject of the *Thief and the Cordelier*. As we have no certain proof of Prior's acquaintance with Sabinus' epigram, I am rather inclined to think that we are indebted to the following passage in his favourite Montaigne, for this excellent ballad. “One that they were leading to the gallows, answered his confessor, who promised him he should that day sup with our Lord:—Do you go then, said he, in my room; for I, for my part, keep fast to day.” Vol. i. p. 403. Lond. 1700. It was probably the same amusing essayist that furnished the subject of the little piece beginning

“Democritus, dear droll, revisit earth, &c.”

See the Essay entitled *Democritus and Heraclitus*.

Dublin, June 18, 1799.

H. R. R.

#### TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

BY an oversight of the *Corrector of the Press* a most execrable error disfigured Mr. WAKEFIELD's Letter, relative to the *Slave Trade*, in our last Number. In the extract from Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, the unmeaning word BOW is inserted and repeated instead of LAW. As the error renders the passage ridiculous, the Reader is particularly requested to correct it with the pen.

A Correspondent wishes us to state, that Claude le Jeune was the author of the Hundredth Psalm Tune in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

W. H. thanks Rusticus for his hints relative to President Bradshaw, and he shall direct his inquiries in the way suggested.

Mr. Batchelor's last Letter is returned to the Post-Office for the expence of the postage. The favours of Correspondents, if admissible, are never neglected.

Once more we repeat our request, that our friends will favour us with Biographical Memoirs of Persons recently deceased, and with communications relative to any other interesting matters of fact within the sphere of their observation.

## ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF THE CELEBRATED ASTRO-  
NOMER LE MONNIER.

[From the German of F. Von Zach, Editor of the *Allgemeine Geograph. Ephemeriden*, Director of the Observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha \*, &c.]

**PETER CHARLES LE MONNIER**, the oldest astronomer in Europe, but who had long ceased to exist for the science of astronomy, died on the 2nd of April 1799, aged eighty-four years, at Lizieux in the *ci-devant* province of Normandy. He was born at Paris on the 20th of November 1715. From his earliest years, he devoted himself to astronomy: When a youth of sixteen, he made his first observation, viz. of the opposition of Saturn. At the age of twenty, he was nominated a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. In the year 1735, he accompanied Maupertuis in the celebrated expedition to Lapland to measure a degree of latitude. In 1748, he went to Scotland to Lord Macclesfield, to observe the annular eclipse of the sun, which was most visible in that country; and he was the first astronomer who had the pleasure to measure the diameter of the moon on the disk of the sun.

Lewis XV. it is well known, was extremely fond of astronomy, and greatly honoured its professors; he loved and esteemed Le Monnier. I have seen the King himself (says Lalande) come out of his cabinet, and look around for Le Monnier; and when his younger brother was presented to him on his appointment to the office of first physician, his Majesty was pleased to wish him the merit and reputation of his brother the astronomer. All the remarkable celestial phænomena were always observed by the king, in company with Le Monnier. Thus he observed with him, at his chateau of St. Hubert, the two celebrated transits of Venus through the disk of the sun in the years 1761 and 1769; as appears from the Memoirs of the Royal Parisian Academy of Sciences. It well deserves to be here recorded in what manner the King behaved

during these important observations, and how little he disturbed his astronomers (the celebrated La Condamine being likewise permitted to observe the transit in his presence) in this occupation; the proper time for which, if permitted to pass by, could not be re-called. Le Monnier relates in his Dissertation, that, "his Majesty perceiving that we judged the last contacts to be of the greatest importance, a profound silence at that moment reigned around us." At the transit of Venus in 1769, the King allowed the Marquis de Chabert, an intelligent and expert naval officer, who was just returned from a literary voyage to the Levant, to assist at the observation. In a Court like that of Lewis XV. so scrupulously observant of etiquette, these will be allowed to have been most distinguished marks of honour, and of royal favour and condescension.

In the year 1750, Le Monnier was ordered to draw a meridian at the royal chateau of Bellevue, where the King frequently made observations: the monarch on this occasion rewarded him with a present of 15,000 livres; but Le Monnier applied this sum of money likewise in a manner that redounded to the honour of his munificent sovereign and of his country, by procuring new and accurate instruments, with which he afterwards made his best and most remarkable observations. In 1742, the King gave him in Paris, *Rue de la Poste*, a beautiful free dwelling, where, till the breaking out of the revolution, he resided, and pursued his astronomical labours; and where his instruments in part yet remain: some of them the present French government has, at the instance of Lalande, purchased for the National Observatory. In 1751, the King presented him with a block of marble, eight feet in height, six feet in breadth, and fifteen inches in thickness, to be used for fixing his mural quadrant of five feet: this marble wall, together with the instruments appended to it, turns on a large brass ball and socket, by which the quadrant may be directed from south to north; thus serving to rectify the large mural quadrant of eight feet, which is immoveably made fast to a wall, towards the south.

With these quadrants Le Monnier observed, for the long period of forty years, the moon with unwearied perseverance at all hours of the night. It is requisite to be a diligent astronomer, to be able to conceive, to what numberless inconveni-

\* Of this Observatory Lalande justly remarks, in the oration pronounced by him at the opening again of the Collège de France, p. 9. "*L'Observatoire de Gotha est le plus beau \*\*\*\*\* qu'il y ait en Allemagne. Le Duc y a dépensé plus de 200 mille francs: aucun prince, aucun roi, n'a donné dans ce siècle, ni suivi cet exemple.*"



ences the philosopher is exposed during an uninterrupted series of lunar observations. As the moon during a revolution may pass through the meridian at all hours of the day or night; the astronomer who day after day prosecutes such observations, must be prepared at all, even the most inconvenient, hours, and sacrifice to them his sleep and all his enjoyments. How secluded from all the pleasures of social intercourse, and how fatiguing such a mode of life is; those astronomers, indeed, know not who then only set their pendulum-clocks in motion, when some of the eclipses of the sun, moon, or of the satellites of Jupiter, are to be viewed. At this time, and in the present state of the science, these are just the most insignificant observations; and an able astronomer, well supplied with accurate instruments, may every day, if he take into his view the whole of his profession, make more important and more necessary observations.

Le Monnier was Lalande's preceptor, and worthy of such a scholar: and he promoted his studies by his advice and by every other means in his power. Le Monnier's penetrating mind, indeed presaged in young Lalande, then only sixteen years old, what in the sequel has been so splendidly confirmed. In his twentieth year, he became, on the recommendation of his preceptor, a member of the Royal Academy: and in 1752 he was proposed by him as the fittest person to be sent to Berlin, to make with La Caille's, who had been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, correspondent observations for the purpose of determining the parallaxes of the moon, then but imperfectly known. Le Monnier lent his pupil for this expedition his mural quadrant of five feet. His zeal for astronomy knew no bounds. For this reason, Lalande, in his *Notice des Travaux de C. Le Monnier*, says of himself: "*Je suis moi-même le principal résultat de son zèle pour l'astronomie.*"

Le Monnier was naturally of a very irritable temper; as ardently as he loved his friends, as easily could he be offended; and his hatred was then implacable. Lalande, as he himself expresses it, had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of his beloved preceptor; and he never after could regain his favour. But Lalande's gratitude and respect for him always continued undiminished, and were on every occasion with unremitting constancy publicly declared: patiently he endured from him undeserved ill-treatment; so much did he love and esteem his instructor and master to the day of his death. "I have

not ceased to exclaim (writes Lalande), as Diogenes exclaimed to his master Antisthenes: you cannot find a stick strong enough to drive me away from you!"

What a noble trait in the character of Lalande! If the readers of his correspondence in the *General Geographical Ephemerides* have not already perceived that nobleness of soul and unaffected candour form the outline of his character; they would be completely convinced of it, if I were permitted to print many other interesting passages in his letters. Such characteristic traits of celebrated men deserve to be recorded and made public; not their trifling and innoxious weaknesses held up to view with all the glaring colours of witticism. In 1797, Lalande wrote an eulogium on Le Monnier for the *Comm. des Tems*, in the language of a grateful pupil, penetrated with sentiments of profound veneration and esteem for his beloved master: but Le Monnier refused to read it. When I had the pleasure of enjoying the familiar conversation of Lalande in 1798, often has he related to me many particulars of the harsh and implacable treatment and resentment of Le Monnier, whom he never ceased to revere; and as he told me the affecting history of their variance, tears would involuntarily start into the eyes of the worthy old man.

This is not the place to give a circumstantial account of this intricate quarrel; we shall only farther remark, that Lalande was the warm friend and admirer of the no less eminent astronomer La Caille, whom Le Monnier mortally hated. An intimate friendship likewise subsisted between Le Monnier and D'Alembert, but Lalande had no friendly intercourse with the latter.

The celebrated geometrician and professor of Mathematics at Utrecht, Hennert, may likewise be reckoned among the scholars of Le Monnier. I here subjoin an extract from a letter which Mr. H. wrote me from Utrecht, the 26th of May, 1797: "Le Monnier is a penetrating and philosophical astronomer: I learned much from him in Paris; though I lodged with the late De l'Isle, where I frequently made observations in company with Messier. Le Monnier was the friend of D'Alembert; and consequently an opposer of Lalande."

Le Monnier left behind him some valuable manuscripts, and a number of good observations, with respect to which he had always been very whimsical, and of which in his latter years he never would publish any thing. He had by him a series of lu-

nar observations, and a multitude of observations of the stars, for a Catalogue of the Stars, which he had announced so early as the year 1741; among which was twice to be found the new planet *Uranus*. (See *Lalande's Astronomie, Tables*, p. 188.) The more he was requested to communicate his observations, the more obstinate he became; he even threatened to destroy them. At the breaking out of the revolution, Lalande was greatly alarmed for the safety of these papers; he wished to preserve them from destruction, and made an attempt to get them into his possession; but all his endeavours were in vain. He was only able to learn, that Le Monnier had hidden them under the roof of his house. Le Monnier having been first seized with a fit of the apoplexy so early as the 10th of November 1791; Lalande apprehended, lest, if no one except himself should know where he had hidden his papers, the infirm old man might perhaps have himself forgot it. He hopes, however, that his son-in-law, La Grange, may have some information concerning them. Le Monnier left behind him three married daughters, the second of whom was on the 31st of May, 1792, led to the altar of Hymen by the celebrated La Grange.

#### REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

[*Interesting and Original Anecdotes of the French Revolution; to be continued in a regular series from its commencement to the present period, and including its secret history.*]

WESTERMANN.

ON the 3d of July 1794, General Westermann, at the head of three thousand five hundred men, took possession of Châtillon, in La Vendée; and delivered more than six hundred prisoners of the troops of the line, with the wives, mothers, and daughters of the administrators of Parthenay, whom the royalists had taken as hostages, after having pillaged every thing which that unfortunate town contained.—The royalists made a gallant resistance; but they were the victims of a rash mode of warfare, which they had employed with success against troops less inured to war. They endeavoured to throw themselves upon the cannon, and carry them off by main strength; but a few discharges of grape-shot brought great numbers of them to the ground, and put the rest to the rout. They owed their safety to flight, and to the *Bais aux Chèvres*, (Goats' Wood), which afforded them a place of refuge.

Two days after they contrived to take

their revenge in a manner equally artful and sanguinary. The republicans being *au bivouac* under the walls of Châtillon, at twelve o'clock in the day, the hour at which the grand guard was relieved, the out-posts perceived a large drove of oxen on the high road advancing towards them with hasty steps, and made no doubt that they would turn out an excellent prize. These oxen were driven on by a column of royalists who were concealed by a cloud of dust raised by the feet of the cattle. At the moment when the republicans were about to seize their prey, they were assailed by the above column, and by a great number of royalists hid among the corn. The cavalry had only time to leap upon their horses, while the enemy fell upon the artillery, and massacred the cannoneers at their post.

An artillery-man seeing all his comrades lie dead by his side, having one of his arms broken, and being on the point of falling into the hands of the enemy, took up the match, placed himself before the gun, and thus blew himself from its mouth. The royalists killed every thing that came in their way. Only a small part of the cavalry escaped, and sixty infantry commanded by a chief of battalion. These were all that remained of Westermann's legion\*.

The stratagem of the royalists was however soon repaid by another.

In the month of October following, Chalbos, General of Division, marched to Châtillon at the head of twenty thousand men, and took possession of the place. Three days after, Westermann, who commanded the vanguard, going out to reconnoitre, perceived the enemy advancing towards the town with a superior force. He hastened to send information of it to General Chalbos, and advised him to prepare to repel the attack. "This is a mere vision," (answered Chalbos); Westermann does nothing but dream." He was soon undeceived. The royalists attacked, on

\* This was not the first time that oxen had been employed in stratagems of war. The classical reader will remember with what address Hannibal made use of them, in order to extricate himself from a perilous situation, between the rocks of Formiæ on one side, and the marshes of Linternum on the other. That able general collected two thousand oxen, tied bundles of vine-cuttings to their horns, set fire to them in the night, and then drove the infuriated animals towards the heights and passes occupied by the Romans, who fled panic-struck, and gave the Carthaginians time to pass the defile.

every



every side, the small detachment commanded by Westermann, who fell back upon Châtillon, thinking there to find assistance; but the royalists entered the place at the same time, and met with no resistance from the troops stationed there, who were completely surprised. The republican column was consequently put to the rout, and all the baggage fell into the hands of the enemy.

The fugitives being rallied in the *Bois aux Chèvres*, Westermann arrived in a rage against Chalbos, called him a coward, and a man incapable of commanding republicans, threw away his sabre, and swore that he would abandon the service. His comrades crowded round and consoled him. "Where (said he) are the casks of brandy?" "The brigands have got them."—"So much the better. Where were they left?"—"At the entrance of the town."—"Are there sixty brave fellows among you, who will follow me?"—"We will, all!"

To these sixty men he added three hundred chosen grenadiers; threw his coat upon a hedge, set off for the place where the brandy had been left, ordered his detachment to use the same *cri de guerre* as the royalists, and not to fire a shot. He reached Châtillon at the beginning of the night, crying, *Vive le Roi*; cut down every thing that came in his way; set fire to the town in all quarters, and made a horrible carnage of the royalists, who were dead-drunk with brandy. He was discovered by only a single man, who, perceiving himself wounded by the general, cried out, but too late, "'Tis Westermann!"

#### CAVERNS OF LA VENDEE.

It is not without reason that the war of La Vendée has been considered as one of the most extraordinary that the annals of the world ever had to record. It was said in ancient times that armies sprang out of the earth; but this was merely a poetical fiction. In La Vendée it was realised. The royalists had dug caverns into which they carried pieces of cannon, and stationed there considerable bodies of troops. It was there in particular that the priests, monks and brigands concealed

themselves. The alarm was given to them by men, generally dressed like woodcutters, who climbed to the top of trees, and by whistling informed them of the approach of their victims. Sometimes this sanguinary ministry was filled by women, who tended cows, by young shepherds, or by children.

The entrance to these caverns was a heap of earth covered with sod, over which the passenger might tread without suspicion. They were discovered in the following manner. Two Chouans who were taken prisoners, carried to L'Orient, and about to be tried by the Military Commission, promised to point them out, provided a pardon were granted them. They obtained it. *Dardure*, lieutenant of grenadiers, of the eleventh Parisian battalion, undertook to go and visit these gloomy retreats, put on the disguise of a Chouan, and set off accompanied by the two guides, who shewed him one of the caverns, but from a distance, for fear of being recognized.

Over this subterraneous camp a very aged woman was standing sentinel. To her *Dardure* addressed himself in the language of a Chouan, and by dint of artifice and entreaty prevailed on her, to indicate the entrance. He had before concerted his measures with a detachment concealed at a small distance. A gesture was the signal for their approach; *Dardure* entered at the head of them, and found the cave full of peasants, with monks and priests in their clerical habits. They were immediately seized, conducted to L'Orient, and shot. Ere long, the department of Morbihan, which was particularly infested with brigands, was cleared of these mysterious retreats whence they issued unawares.

This was not the first brave action of lieutenant *Dardure*. At Vertont, a village a league distant from Nantz, he found himself surrounded by three hundred royalists, his detachment, from which he was separated, consisting of only thirty-six grenadiers. He immediately cried out, "*Fire upon me, I am in the midst of the brigands!*" But he defended himself with so much strength and dexterity, that he contrived to escape, leaving seventeen of his men dead upon the spot.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## HYMN TO CUPID\*.

## I.

**H**AIL, rosy son of Venus! hail!  
To thee our vows and incense rise.—  
Leave, at our call, thy native skies,  
And in thy vot'ries' bosoms dwell!

## II.

All hearts with glowing shafts-subdue;  
With ten-fold heat inflame each soul;  
'Till lovers sigh from pole to pole,  
And ev'ry knee is bent to You!

## III.

Oh! may bright Venus' orient beam  
Soon usher in th' auspicious day,  
When thou on earth, enthron'd supreme,  
Shalt reign with unresisted sway!

## IV.

Thy councils Love and Joy shall guide,  
And frame thy laws to rule the land;  
And blooming Beauty, by thy side,  
Thy trusty minister shall stand.

## V.

Thy guards shall be the dimpling smiles,  
And lightnings shot from melting eyes,  
And conscious blushes, wanton wiles,  
And whispers soft, and am'rous sighs.

## VI.

Gay Youth shall o'er their flutt'ring bands,  
As chief, preside,—attentive still  
To watch thy nod, bear thy commands,  
And execute thy mighty will.

## VII.

Lo! from thy amarantine bow'r  
Their host quick rushes at his call:—  
And soon shall each opposing pow'r  
Before their conqu'ring legions fall.

## VIII.

Then, in thy silken fetters bound,  
Earth's various tribes, around thy throne,  
Shall captive bow their heads to ground,  
And **THEE** their sovereign ruler own.

## IX.

E'en stubborn Mars, subdu'd, enchain'd,  
Before thy shrine submits shall kneel,  
Shall rend the wreath by valour gain'd,  
And sighing break the murd'rous steel.

## X.

With his own hand from earth he'll tear  
His fav'rite laurel drench'd with blood,  
And in its place the myrtle rear,  
With nectar's juice by thee bedew'd.

\* The difference, in the arrangement of the rhymes, between the first two and the succeeding stanzas, arose from casual oversight, and their having been written at very distant periods from each other; the latter being now added at the request of a friend who wished some addition to the former, on seeing them in print.

## XI.

No more shall his shrill clarion fire  
With madd'ning notes the warrior train  
To fate a tyrant's ruthless ire,  
And float with gory tide the plain.

## XII.

Himself, amid th' embattled throng,  
To the soft lute shall tune his lay,  
And Lydian measures sweet prolong,  
'Till frowning Discord hie away.

## XIII.

And, lo! their louring knitted brows  
Gradual the adverse hosts unbend:  
Each heart relents; each bosom glows;  
Each hails his former foe a friend.

## XIV.

Now, join'd in Concord's flow'ry bands,  
Joyous they shout the sacred name  
Of Brother! and, uniting hands,  
Eternal peace on earth proclaim.

*Brayne's-Row, Clerkenwell.* J. C\*\*\*T.

## SUMMER.

IMITATED FROM METASTASIO.

**N**OW Spring withdraws her milder beaming ray,  
And Summer, glowing o'er the ripening corn,  
Leads to these northern climes the blushing day  
From 'Ethiop's burning plains refulgent borne.

No cloud across the welkin steers its course  
Upon the earth to pour its genial show'rs;  
No fountain bubbles from its mossy source,  
No sparkling dews refresh the fainting flow'rs.

The beech just deck'd in April's varied hues,  
Droops o'er its grassy seat all faint and pale;  
Its widely spreading arms their foliage loose,  
And yield their ripening honours to the gale.

Beneath the golden sheaf, (his labour done)  
The weary reaper lays him down to rest;  
Whilst lovely Sylvia shades him from the sun,  
Or wipes the drops from off his brawny breast.

There too extended on the burning ground  
The silent cur reclines beside the pair;  
The happy group repose in sleep profound,  
Lull'd by the murmuring flies that fan the air.

The amorous bull, that burnt with fierce desire,  
And smote the rugged oak with angry roar—

Languid and weak, now see him slow retire,  
To cool his passion on the breezy shore.

There as he bellows 'mong the echoing caves,  
And to the breeze uplifts his curly brows,  
The conscious heifer, standing in the wave,  
Answers his ardent flame with gentle lowes

The



The ærial throng refuse to pour their throats,  
Or spread their wings, to Phæbus' noon-tide  
beam,  
But to the woods retire to tune their notes  
To the wild warblings of the mountain  
stream.

The purple day-fly spreads his silken sails,  
And down the streamlet winds his busy  
rounds;

And as he glides before the fervid gales,  
His fairy horn with ceaseless din resounds.

The silent tenants of the glassy pool  
Fly from the fervour of meridian heat,  
Down to the deep abyss, and cavern cool,  
To court the Naiads in their dark retreat.

The spotted snake, clad in his colours gay,  
With spiral folds yon silvery beech en-  
twines;

His smooth skin, glist'ning in the burning ray,  
With all the varied tints of beauty shines.

Phyllis, with thee I'll seek the cooling glade,  
Where from the shadowy rock the stream  
distills; [shade,

There will we walk content the humble  
Nor fear the dark'ning cloud of future ills.

Liverpool, May 9, 1799.

N. N. S.

#### TO LIO.

(Written in May.)

FROM THE WELCH OF GWILYM TEW.

AH! why, my LIO, e'er upbraid  
My chang'd affection—fix'd and strong?  
For Heav'n bears witness, dearest Maid!  
I've lov'd but thee, and lov'd thee long.

Swift to the shades of Death I go,  
Yet still my bosom heaves for thee,  
Doom'd tho' I am with keenest woe  
To love the maid that loves not me!

Is there no fav'rite meadow bound,  
Or wild wood cool with chequer'd shade,  
Where thou, while Summer pranks the  
ground,

Might'st love to wander, cruel Maid?

Ah! think how blithsome is the view,  
When groves the jocund May adorn,  
And op'ning buds of loveliest hue  
Are seen to grace the savage thorn!

Thro' ev'ry mead the cuckoo's lay,  
With pleasing call, unvaried floats;  
While blackbirds, from each lonely spray,  
Responsive pour their prouder notes.

O! that my LIO now with me  
Might hear the untutor'd charm of song!  
No gayer warblings sure can be—  
No sounds more sweet to woods belong!

The trees put on their liveliest glow:—  
O were my soul's blest idol here!  
The mountain streams melodious flow!  
'Tis beauty all, to eye and ear!

Hush'd are the winds on Arvon's brow,  
The waves no longer lash the shore!  
A sky more bright, more calm, than now,  
No Cambrian bard e'er sung before.

Should LIO say, "I'll meet thee there,  
At noon, beneath yon beechen shade:"—  
To deck a bower, with fondest care,  
I'd rifle ev'ry funny glade.

Then come, dear Maid, of modest mien!—  
With him who loves thee, deign to rove:  
Nor shun to trace the woods of green,  
And taste th' unsullied bliss of love!

Clifford's-Inn.

A. S. C.

#### SONNET,

TO A REDBREAST.

IN Autumn's wane thy sweetly-soothing lay  
And plaintive warblings lull'd my cares  
to rest:

When Winter came in gloomy horrors  
drest,

I saw thee silent on the naked spray.

The trees again bedeck'd in foliage gay,  
While rays reflected streak the roseate West,  
Again thy cadence sooths my anxious breast,  
And trills the requiem of departing day.

Thus when my love in wasting sickness pin'd,  
Though drooping, sad, I mourn'd forlorn  
the while,

Yet would the Muse the painful sense be-  
guile,

Till hope to silent darkness was consign'd;  
And now one gleam benignant from above  
Restrings a mournful lyre,—but tun'd to  
love.

#### A RIDDLE,

ADDRESSED TO THE LADIES.

LOVELY, gay, fantastic creature,  
Source of ev'ry joy and pain,  
Fair, imperfect, work of nature,  
Tender, credulous, and vain;  
False, subtle, changing with the hour;  
Pleas'd, displeas'd, uncertain why;  
Pleasure's votary, slave of pow'r,  
Flatt'ry's victim,—what am I?

PETRUCHIO.

#### SONNET.

ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG FE-  
MALE MANIAC IN BEDLAM.

By George Dyer.

SWEET Maid! when sickness mars that  
angel face,

Like the rude worm that riots on the rose,  
While goodness in the gentle bosom glows,  
Can beauty leave her dear accustom'd place?

No:—still the languid eye can beam a smile,  
As near a cloud the sparkling sun-beams play,  
Kind harbingers of more resplendent day,  
Tho' the fair sun conceals himself awhile:

But, ah! since MELANCHOLY's baneful hand  
Hath its vile poppies round thy temples  
spread, [head,

Since moonstruck horrors haunt thy restless  
All-hopeless PITY here shall take her stand.  
Pity for thee shall spare her tenderest sigh;  
For thou wast PITY's child, the friend of  
Misery.

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VARIETIES,

## VARIETIES,

## LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* \* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. CLINE will begin his course of anatomical and surgical lectures, on Tuesday the 1st of October, at one o'clock, at the Theatre St. Thomas's Hospital.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will begin his course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, at the same place, on Friday the 25th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening \*.

Mr. PARKINSON has in the press a work intended as a *Vade Mecum* for the chemist or mineralogist. It consists of chemical memoranda, arranged in an analytical sketch of modern chemistry; with a description of the external characters of stones, minerals, &c. from Kirwan; tables of affinities from Bergman; &c.

Major OUSELY, so justly celebrated for his knowledge of Persian and Eastern literature, will publish, in a few days, an "*Epitome of the Ancient History of Persia*," translated from the *Jehan Ara*, a Persian manuscript, with a map of Persia, a view of the ruins of Persepolis, some ancient gems, &c. in one small volume.

Captain SYMES's interesting Account of his "*Embassy to Ava*," in one large 4to. volume, with several maps and splendid engravings, will be soon ready for publication.

A translation of "*Asiatic Researches*" has just made its appearance in Germany.

The second and last volume of the valuable "*Travels through North America*," by the Duke DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT, with the maps, &c. will be ready in a few days.

A Russian, of the name of LEBEDEFF, has lately arrived in London from India; where he has resided about twelve years; the whole of that time he devoted to the study of the Bengal, mixed Hindostan, and Shanscreet languages. The result of his labours are, a Dictionary and Grammar of the Bengal Language, and a translation of an ancient Work written in the Bengali and Shanscreet. The Emperor of Russia, on being informed of his arrival in Europe with these works, has honoured him with his particular patronage, and munificently granted him leave to publish the

abovementioned works at the expence of his Majesty, leaving the whole profits to Mr. Lebedeff.

We have already offered a few hints on the construction of Farm-Yards, which is a matter of very great importance, though it would seem to be less understood or less attended to than many other things of very inferior consequences in farming. If the making of good manure in large quantities be deserving of the particular regard of the practical farmer; the form and construction of the places in which it is to be made or preserved, surely still more powerfully claim his regard, as being not only the principal hinges on which his success must depend, but on which that of his whole system of husbandry must turn. It is however extremely common to see extensive farm-yards unprovided with the means of collecting and preserving the richest and most powerful manures, and farmers quite inattentive and regardless of their loss. In some instances there are neither drains for conveying the moisture from the places in which the animals are kept, or reservoirs for receiving it; in others it is designedly conducted away and lost, as if it were of no value. In general too, the solid part of the manure is by no means well managed, much of it being suffered to be scattered about and exposed to the action of the sun and wind, by which much of its virtue is dissipated and lost. In many cases indeed where dung is permitted to be thus exposed for a length of time, it becomes perfectly inert; and three or four loads are required where one would have been fully sufficient. It is evident therefore that every farm-yard should not only be provided with convenient drains for conveying the excretions of animals, and proper reservoirs for containing them, but means should be taken for mixing and impregnating other substances with them, in order to augment and increase the quantity.

The quantity of manure of a farm may be considerably increased by proper attention to the mixture of other substances with the urine of animals, especially where all the different offices for cattle and other stock are so contrived as to discharge the liquid matters which they contain into a proper receptacle. In Sweden and many other countries particular regard is paid

\* Other Lecturers are requested to send the announcements for insertion previously to the 15th of September.



to this business, and a great variety of vegetable products as well as soils of different kinds are thus immersed, and even frequently placed under the cattle in the houses in which they stand.—What proportion, in respect to strength and effect, manures thus prepared bear to that of fresh dung, has not yet perhaps been fully ascertained. There cannot however be any doubt of manures prepared by means of the process of fermentation being very efficacious in improving the condition of land, when properly applied.

The stall-feeding of cattle is likewise another advantageous mode of procuring manure, as well as of producing large profits of other kinds; but it requires large capital, great attention and much labour. It is well known that a piece of ground which in grass could not afford food for one animal, will supply four in the stall, provided its produce be cut at a suitable time and properly administered to them. Besides, double the quantity of manure is made from the same number of animals. The advantages in the way of milk and fattening are also much greater than in the common practice. This method of management is probably not yet sufficiently employed in many parts of the country.

In the Low Countries cattle are sometimes fed with coleseed cake, which is found to be a very wholesome and nutritious fodder. The expence of cultivation and preparation are however probably too great for such a practice being generally introduced with any prospect of advantage. Other similar substances may perhaps be employed with more success.

Dr. PRIESTLEY will shortly commit to press a work, "*On the Institutions of MOSES, compared with those of BRAHMA and the Eastern Asiatics.*" A candid comparison of the laws of the HEBREWS with those of the HINDOOS, by so able a writer, cannot fail to interest every friend of literature.

*A singular phenomenon in regard to Cream.*

—The following phenomenon is announced in the *Journal de Physique*, 6th Thermidor, 1798, by Citizen Serain, officer of health, at Saintes:—"This summer I was witness to an extraordinary fact, to me totally new, and which, in my opinion, cannot easily be accounted for. One day, when some people in this neighbourhood were preparing to churn butter, they were astonished to find all the cream of a fine Prussian-blue colour. The caseous part was only blueish. Every attempt to discover the cause of this extraordinary colour was fruitless, though the cream ex-

hibited the same appearance for nearly three months. It could not be ascribed to the vessels in which the milk was preserved, as they were kept perfectly clean, and covered with fir boards. The cows were in exceeding good health, and fed on meadows on which they had grazed for several years. This milk was used as food, without any hurt ensuing, and it had no uncommon taste; but the cream and caseous parts were thrown away, as they inspired some dread. The cream gradually changed its colour; but this could not be ascribed to the means employed during the continuance of the phenomenon—means, indeed, so ridiculous, that I do not think it worth while to detail them.

In the '*Ephemerides of the Curious of Nature*,' Dec. 2, 1688, we find instances of milk being coloured green, black, red, and yellow; but I am acquainted with no observation similar to that abovementioned.

The plan of government, which the new Elector of Bavaria has adopted, is excellent. All salaries of the public functionaries are to be considerably increased, and all sinecures to be abolished. The expences of the Court have been much curtailed; the servants of the kitchen and the life-guards have been reduced to one half of their former number, and the pages to six. The Electoral treasury administers the expenditure and the receipts of the theatre of Munich. All country school-masters are to have a fixed salary, and a new seminary for educating school-masters is to be erected as soon as peace shall be restored to Germany. The Elector examines every thing personally, and is the most active commissary of police at Munich, which under the late government was superintended by Count Rumford. Professor Lawrence Hübner, of Salzburg, who was very odious to the late government of Bavaria, on account of his connexion with the famous order of Illuminati, is going to be called to Munich, to have the direction of a newspaper, which is to be published there under the protection of the Court. All foreign literary gazettes and periodical papers, which were prohibited hitherto in Bavaria, are now permitted to be imported freely. All members of the committee who were appointed by the late Elector to examine manuscripts and books, previous to their being permitted to be printed or circulated, and who rendered the name of their country odious by their literary tyranny, have been dismissed with the exception only of Westenrieder, who is a very enlightened and just man, and now is president of the new literary board

board of examination, composed of Messrs. Flurl, Klein, Babo, Mann and Impos, men perfectly qualified for that arduous task, and known as zealous promoters of real knowledge. The Ex-Jesuit Wölflinger, one of the most furious persecutors of the *Illuminati*, who acquired a considerable fortune by the sale of fanatic and ascetic publications, died March 4, of a bilious disorder, which was brought on by the vexation which the philanthropic and tolerant regulations of the new government had occasioned. MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the present Elector, who possesses an enlightened understanding, and who has at all times paid a just tribute to the literary and moral merit of eminent genius, bids fair by his administration to realize his favourite motto: *Quod populo, id mihi*.

VAN MONS, in a letter to Brugnatelli, relative to fulminating substances, observes, that oxyds of gold, when precipitated by the oxyds of other metals, do not possess the property of fulminating by themselves; whence he infers, that some of these oxyds, formed by alkalies, owe that property to the azote which they contain, and which forms the combustible property, as in fulminating gold. The oxyd of silver fulminates, under similar circumstances, with much greater force than that of gold. The grey oxyd of mercury, precipitated by ammoniac, fulminates by compression alone.

M. HUMBOLDT, who has distinguished himself by many new and surprising experiments on galvanism, or metallic irritability, intends, as we are informed, to make a voyage to the West Indies, and into the South Sea, to prosecute his inquiries concerning animal nature, and the influence of climate and air on animal bodies in those latitudes. He is an able chemist, mineralogist and botanist, and has discovered many new *subterraneous plants* and *mosses* in the mines. He is a director of several mines in Franconia, and possesses such an universal genius, that much more may be expected from his researches.

This gentleman lately wrote from *Marseilles*, that he found the inclination of the needle at that place to be  $65^{\circ} 9' 36''$ ; at Paris he observed it to be  $69^{\circ} 28' 48''$ ; the declension at Marseilles  $20^{\circ} 55' 30''$ , and at Paris  $20^{\circ} 15'$ .

*Bouvard*, *Cassini*, *Duc la Chapelle*, *Van Swinden*, *Aeneas Bugge*, and *Tralles*, made (between the 9th and 14th of Brumaire, 1798) several experiments on the needle, at Paris, and found the declension to be  $22^{\circ} 13'$ . *Bouvard* found (on the 17th of June 1798)  $23^{\circ}$ .

Professor HORNEMANN writes from *Cairo*, October 14, 1797, to Professor HEEREN of Göttingen:—I have here met with an Abyssinian bishop, who has informed me of several particulars concerning the famous BRUCE. He told me that a certain Englishman, JACOBO BRUCE, had been in Abyssinia, and had been highly honoured by the king and the nobles of the country; that he frequently had looked at the sun through an instrument like those which are used at sea, inquired of every one respecting the sources of the Nile, and at last had made a journey thither, &c.—The bishop told me he had not known him personally; but his father had been intimately acquainted with him, and frequently conversed about that singular man. Thus the bishop has, at least, vindicated Bruce against the charge of his having never approached the sources of the Nile.

LA PLACE's *Mecanique Céleste* is advanced already to the 257th page, at which place he gives the formula of the perturbations of the planets in a *finite* form, which is extremely important with regard to the comets. The indefatigable Dr. BURCKHARDT, a learned German, contributes very much to the correctness of the printing of this valuable work.

A collection of Voyages and Travels is printing at present at *Madrid*, under the title, *El Viagero Universal*; par D. PEDRO ESTALA, *presbitero*. They are indeed only a compilation, but are collected with considerable judgment. The editors promise in No. XLIII, which contains an abridgment of ULLOA's Travels, and some manuscript *Observations on the Spanish Colonies*. No. LVIII and LIX contain the latest intelligence from *Cuba*, *Buenos-Ayres* and *Peru*.

M. VON ZACH, the celebrated German astronomer, is at present occupied in composing new tables of *Mercury*. He promises to pay peculiar attention not only to the perturbations of *Venus* which *Oriani* has computed, but also to those which the latter has totally neglected. The Duke of Saxe-Gotha assists in the composition of these tables, and has promised to have them printed at his own expence, to be distributed *gratis* to all astronomers who wish to have them.

The present amiable monarch of Prussia has broken the fetters which the influence of some despotic and fanatic priests, had forged to enslave his formerly free subjects. The independent spirit of inquiry, which under the reign of Frederick the Great grasped every object that can be interesting



teresting to mankind, has been reinstated again into its former rights, with all its attendant beneficent consequences. The friend of truth is at full liberty in Prussia to extend his inquiries upon any subject, and no despotic mandates prevent him from publishing the results of his investigations. Opinions are no longer criminal; the amiable monarch of Prussia suffers his subjects to declare their mind freely, even with regard to his own person, because he is conscious that he has no reason to fear the judgment of his contemporaries, and has sufficient power to prevent any abuse, by a wise and paternal government. It is therefore not matter of astonishment, that the life of the late king, which is far from being flattering, is circulated without any fear at Berlin, and in the Prussian dominions. The title of this book is, "*Saul the Second, called the Corpulent, King of Cannonland*," Berlin and Potsdam, 1798, 8vo. &c. &c. The King of Prussia and his amiable Queen rival with each other in displaying their laudable zeal for the promotion of mental illumination, and hold out every encouragement to merit. The two following letters, which we extract from the Annals of the Prussian Monarchy, a periodical work of considerable merit, will convince our readers that our assertion is not unfounded.

To the Rev. — FIEDLER at Spandau.

FEELING the highest interest for every thing which tends to promote the improvement of the lower classes of my people, and which leads them to useful activity; the *Sunday School* instituted by you at Spandau could not fail to interest my attention. It has afforded me pleasure to observe the progress of this institution, the active support which it has received from benevolent citizens, and your laudable zeal for the enlargement and improvement of it. The benefit which your congregation has derived from it, also has not escaped my notice. You have evinced thereby real merit, which is so much the more deserving to be acknowledged by your Sovereign, as your modesty, a virtue so rarely to be met with in our times, has not permitted you to seek for the reward of it any where else but in the consciousness of having performed a good and useful action. I have therefore waited only for an opportunity of accompanying my approbation with an actual reward. This has offered itself at length, by the vacation of the vicarage of *St. Michaelis Archangeli*, of the chapter of *Minden*, which I confer upon you, as your

Affectionate King,

Dec. 1798.

FREDERIC WILLIAM.

To G. E. L. PAULMANN, at Halberstadt.

RECEIVE my sincere thanks for the poems which you sent me; I consider the commu-

nication of them as a proof of your attention, and assure you, with pleasure, that I shall always remain

Your affectionate Queen,

November 18, 1798.

LOUISE.

All the Censors at Riga are Russian priests, who know no other language but their own; for which reason every book which requires a licence to be imported, must be previously translated to them. If they suppose they have discovered something objectionable in a book, it is confiscated immediately, and committed to the flames. One of the young Livonians who returned this summer (1798) from Germany, took the splendid edition of Wieland's Works with him. Unfortunately a volume was taken up for inspection, which contained something that appeared to the priest to militate against the tenets of the Greek Church; and the volume, with its beautiful prints, was instantly thrown into the fire, which spoiled the whole set, worth twenty-six guineas.—Whole leaves are cut out of the foreign newspapers, before they are circulated; and it is even said, that they are to be prohibited entirely.

The following is an extract from the list of books lately prohibited in Russia: The celebrated literary Gazette of Jena. Annals of the latest Theological Literature and Ecclesiastic History. The Annals of the British Literature and History, by *Archenholz*. The Minerva of the same author. Biographies of Lunatics, by *Spieß* (a most innocent and useful work). All the works of *Bürger*, the celebrated author of *Leonore*, &c. The Maid of Marienburg, by *Kratter*. The Happiness of Love, by *Kleist* (a most elegant and beautiful poem). All the works of *Diderot*. The latest Children of my Humour, by *Kotzebue*. *Edward*, &c. by *Moore*. *Zeluco*, by the same. The Life of Baron *Trenck*. *Etat present du Royaume de Portugal*, par *Dumourier*. All the works of Professor *Kant* and his followers. *Goethe's* Writings. *Gustavus Vasa*, the Deliverer of his Country, a tragedy, by *Brooke*. *Hermisprong*; or, Man as he is not. The German Encyclopædia of Professor *Krunitz* (a work of uncommon merit, and of an entirely harmless tendency). *Lucius Junius Brutus*, Father of his Country, a tragedy, by *Brooke*. *Menzikoff and Natalia*, a drama, by *Kratter*. All German Almanacs.—Wieland's new Mercury of Germany. *Debonale's* New French Grammar for Germans. Prophecies of *J. Brothers*. *Rudolph of Werdenberg*, by *Lafontaine* (a most excellent novel, intended to promote love

love of truth, obedience to the laws, and of private as well as social happiness). The Town and Country Magazine, or Universal Repertory of Knowledge, Instruction and Entertainment. The Monthly Review. Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany. William Meister's Apprenticeship, by Goethe. The whole of Wieland's Works. Wollstonecraft's Rights of Women, &c. &c. &c.

From six to seven thousand books are printed annually in Germany, which contains above 20,000 authors who live by writing. More than seven thousand novels have been published in that country within the last twenty-five years.

*La Fayette* and his lady resided, after his enlargement (1797), at *Wittvold*, an estate near Plön in Holstein, which belongs to a relation of the Marchioness. The latter repaired in person to Paris, to procure a permission for her husband to return to his native place; but her application was rejected. *La Fayette* went afterwards, with the permission of the French government (as is reported), to Vianen, in Holland, where he lives at present.

*A. von Kotzebue*, the celebrated dramatist, who was director of the National Theatre at Vienna, was reported, (Oct. 1798) by some German newspapers, to have been confined, on a charge of treasonable language and democratic principles. Soon after the circulation of this report, the following paragraph appeared in the Vienna Court Gazette: "His Majesty has been pleased to dismiss *A. von Kotzebue*, upon his own requisition, on account of ill health, and to grant him a pension of 1,000 guilders\*, permitting him to live any where out of his hereditary estates." It is reported that he is appointed director and composer of the theatre at Frankfort on the Mein, with a salary of 3,600 guilders. *F. G. von Retzer* and a *Mr. von Eschrich* are his successors at Vienna.

During the dreadful revolution at Naples, which broke out in January last, *La Combe St. Michel*, Ambassador of the French Republic to the King of Naples, and *Sieyes*, Consul General, a brother of the present Director, fled on board of a Genoese vessel, and had the misfortune to be taken by a corsair, and carried into Tunis. When they arrived at Tunis as prisoners, war had not been declared against France by that State, and they obtained permission of the Dey to return to

Genoa; but while they were taking in provisions and preparing for their departure, the Dey was compelled by the Porte to declare war. They now apprehended themselves to be lost: but the Dey sent them word, that he had given them his promise, and was determined to keep it sacredly. Both departed undisturbed, and arrived towards the end of January at Genoa.

Citizen *J. M. Affsprung*, a German of some literary fame, who was naturalized in Switzerland in the beginning of the revolution, addressed, like *Lavater*, an energetic remonstrance against the conduct of the French army in Switzerland, to *Rewbell*, and censured it in the severest terms. He was in consequence taken up at *St. Gallen*, where he resided, and carried to the French head quarters at *Zurich*; however, General *Massena* ordered him to be again set at liberty.

The late Transit of Mercury on the 7th of May, 1799, was observed at *Hamburgh*, by Director *REINKE* and *Mr. EIMBCKE*, merchant, as follows:

Entrance.	Reinke.	Eimbcke.
First contact uncertain	21h 51' 16"	21h 51' 29"
Interior contact	21 53 42	21 53 25
Exit.		
Interior contact	5 12 20	5 12 16
Last contact uncertain	5 14 16	5 14 10

At *Eichstädt*, professor *PICKEL*, celebrated for the accuracy of his astronomical observations, observed

The first interior contact	-	21h 58' 28"
The second	-	5 6 57

At *Madrid*, the vice-director of the Royal Observatory, *Mr. CHAIX* observed

The first interior contact	-	20h 59' 43"
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At *Berlin*, by professor *BODE*,

The four contacts	{	22h 0' 28"
		22 3 46
		5 22 17
		5 25 30

At *Vienna*, Dr. *TRIESNECKER* observed at the Imperial Observatory

The first external contact	-	22h 12' 47"
The drop	-	22 15 43
The streak of light	-	22 15 45
The streak of light by <i>Mr. BURG</i> , his adjunct	{	22 15 47
The same by Major <i>VEGA</i>	-	22 15 52

The exit could not be observed, but Dr. *Triesnecker* measured with an heliometer many distances of the margins, particularly at the time when they were smallest. He found by these observations the time of the apparent conjunction of ☉ and

\* About 90l. sterling.



and  $\varphi$  from the drop  $2^h 11' 18''$ , 5, and two seconds more from the streak of light. He has calculated the same from the observations at *Osen*, as follows:  $2^h 22' 1''$ , 3, after BRUNA's observations, 1'', 1 more than after those of TAUCHER. The radius  $\odot$ , here supposed =  $15' 50''$ , 9, and that of  $\varphi$  =  $5''$ , 5 has been found by him by a number of observations made on the spot. For *Vienna*, he found the time by other means. By ten observations, made with the objective-micrometre, he obtained the smallest distance of the centres, as seen from the centre of the earth,  $5' 40''$ , 8. This distance, compared with several other distances before and after the medium of the transit, proved the time of the medium of the transit to have been  $1^h 55' 37''$ , 6. By means of the same smallest distance of the centres, he found the apparent geocentric latitude of  $\varphi$  in  $\odot$  =  $5' 46''$ , 5, the true one  $5' 49''$ , 8, and the difference between the conjunction and the medium of the transit =  $62''$ , 81, in time  $15' 41''$ , 9. Consequently the apparent conjunction at  $2^h 11' 19''$ , 5. From this he computed the heliocentric latitude in  $\odot$  to be  $7' 4''$ , 8, S. longitude  $\Omega \varphi$  =  $1^{\circ} 15' 56' 47''$ , 6.

Dr. PEARSON'S "*Nomenclature of the New Chemistry*" being out of print, it is now reprinting, and will be issued in October next for the use of his pupils in particular, and the public in general. In this edition will be added Bergman's Tables of single and double elective attraction, with new columns and instances in the present language of chemistry. The chemical symbols of *Geoffroy*, Bergman and the French academicians will also be printed in tables, as well as the tables of affinities, denoted numerically by Kirwan, and the single and compound attractions be illustrated by symbolical diagrams.

The celebrated Mr. KIRWAN of Dublin is now in London, and occupied in printing and preparing for the press, three works; 1. On Mineral Waters. 2. Geological Observations. 3. A Treatise on Affinities, and the real quantities of Acids and Bases in Double Salts.

The Medical and Chemical Lectures at St. George's Hospital and Leicester-square, by Dr. PEARSON, commence in the first week of October next, at the laboratory in Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square. The Lectures on the *Materia Medica* are given in a morning from a quarter before to half after eight; on the *Practice of Physic* from half after eight to a quarter after nine; and from a quarter after nine to ten every day, but Saturday morning, when a Clinical

Lecture is given from nine to ten.—A register is kept of the cases of Dr. PEARSON'S patients in St. George's Hospital, and an account is given of them at the Clinical Lecture. Proposals may be had in Leicester-square, and at St. George's Hospital.

Mr. EDWARD HOWARD has lately discovered a Fulminating Mercury, the exact preparation of which is not yet made public, but the effects are very wonderful.—Two grains laid on an anvil and struck with a cold hammer exploded with a stunning noise and concussion. Both a powder-proof and a musket-barrel were burst by a few grains of this destructive compound. It explodes at about 400 degrees of Fahrenheit. We hope we shall soon have more particulars concerning this curious discovery.

KASTELYN has published the method of manufacturing the beautiful pigment called Brunswick Green, which is much used on the Continent for oil-painting and printed paper. Shavings of copper are put into a close vessel and sprinkled with a solution of muriate of ammonia (crude sal ammoniac). The copper appears to be first dissolved by the acid and then precipitated by the volatile alkali in this process. The precipitate is washed and dried upon cloth or in wooden boxes. Three parts of the muriate of ammonia are sufficient for two of copper, and they produce six parts of colour.

The return of that dreadful scourge of the United States, the yellow fever, in the summer of 1798, and its extensive range, have still turned the public attention towards this important subject. The facts appear to be as follows:—The disease broke out in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New London, and many even of the most healthy towns in the Northern States. It is to be remarked, that the summer was excessively dry and sultry, and the average of the thermometer during the summer months much higher than usual. A pretty general opinion seems to be prevailing, that in all these instances the disease was not imported by any contagion, but produced in each place by a variety of putrescent animal matter; in Boston especially, by a large quantity of raw hides and ill-cured fish and beef, which remained during the whole summer in warehouses, owing to a prohibition of all exportation to the French West India Islands. In Philadelphia, however, the opinion of the importation of the disease appears to be very prevalent, inasmuch that, in a public letter from that city

to the mayor and inhabitants of New York, it is proposed by them to recommend to Congress a general prohibition of all communication with the West India Islands throughout the States during the months of July, August and September. This proposal, however, has not been brought forward.

Those who deny the importation of the disease, and assert it to be of home growth, go so far even as to doubt its contagious nature in any circumstances—an opinion which we imagine to be highly dangerous and not at all established by the detached facts which are brought forward. In other respects this idea of the origin of the disease is certainly likely to be of general service to the health of the American towns, by inducing the inhabitants to pay particular attention to the cleanliness of their streets, houses and warehouses, in which at present they seem rather deficient. We cannot help noticing the acrimony with which this controversy concerning the origin of the fever is carried on; even in the letter from the General Committee of Citizens in Philadelphia to those in New

York, they begin by declining to enter upon this controversy, "more irritating than profitable."

Dr. MITCHILL, of New York, who appears to take an active part in the controversy concerning the origin of the Yellow Fever, has advanced some very singular opinions concerning the nature of pestilence. He supposes it to be occasioned by azote in its uncombined state, or only united with those qualities of oxygen necessary to constitute it respectively oxyd of azote, nitrous gas, and nitrous acid. The production of azote from putrescent animal matter, and the *septic properties* of this acid of pestilence, which would "threaten ruin to the animated world," he conceives are best kept under by alkalies and alkaline earths, and hence their use in cleansing and purifying from the contagion of putrescence. This has led him to give to azote the name of *septon*; and thus throughout the nomenclatural conjugation, the nitric acid *septic acid*, *septate of lime*, *septate of potash*, &c. This term appears to be coming into fashion with the medical men in the United States.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

### MR. BREWIN'S FOR TANNING.

ON the 15th of June 1799, Letters Patent were granted to Mr. BREWIN, Tanner, of the Grange, Bermondsey, for a new and improved method of tanning.—Mr. BREWIN describes his invention in the following terms: "Provide," says he, "twenty-four vats, with an eye in each similar to a leak eye, but two feet in height will be sufficient, and the bottom should be about four inches lower than the bottom of the vat, in order that the whole of the ooze may be pumped out of the vat, and twelve leaks that shall each contain half as much more as each of the vats, also with the eye four inches deeper than the bottom of the leak, planted and numbered according to the plan in the margin hereof.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
3	4	6	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24 Vats.
1	2	5	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	24	12 Leaks.

The quality or strength of the oozes is denoted in each of the 12 leaks and 12 lowest numbered vats, by the number of each, the highest number being the strongest ooze, and the lowest number the weakest ooze. Make the whole of the leaks and

also the last mentioned vats, in the same manner that a common set of leaks are usually made, but with these exceptions: instead of filling up the leaks at different times with bark, put into each leak the whole quantity at once; and instead of putting bark in the vats, put in such a quantity of hides, or skins, as may be deemed consistent with the size of the vats (which in general should be the greenest goods in the yard), and handle them as often as may appear necessary, judging from the state and quality of the goods, and the strength of the oozes. The other 12 vats fill, so far as that will contain the usual quantity of goods, with oozes drawn from the best leaks, as often as the oozes in the course of making the leaks shall appear to be of a desirable strength, into which put the remainder of your goods. An ooze of ten times the strength of the best oozes that are in general used will be better than a stronger. Supposing the whole of the vats and leaks to be completely in work, as soon as any of the oozes in the vats numbered above 24 shall appear to be in a small degree spent, and that the bark in the leak next better than the greenest pack is so far spent as that the ooze and water will afterwards, in the course of working the leaks, be sufficient to completely spend it; proceed



ceed to cast your bark and make a new leak; work the leaks as far as about the second best, when, instead of working them through, fill up the first and second best with the ooze from one of the vats numbered above 24, which contains the ooze that you wish to renew. After they have stood about half a day, or a day, draw your ooze into the empty vat, continue to work through the three best leaks as many of the strong oozes, numbered above 24, as you think proper; after which work through the whole 24 vats and leaks, in the order in which they are numbered; and it will be observed that the worst leak will become the best, and must be the highest number, and that which before was the worst but one will become your worst; but the vats should never be changed, as in the course of working them, as soon as one is empty, it must be filled up again from that leak that it was worked upon; by doing this the labour of shifting the goods from one vat to another every time you make a leak is rendered unnecessary; also observe the quantity of ooze that will be required to make up your leaks after the strong oozes are drawn, will be abundantly sufficient to empty one of your vats; but your vats must be sufficiently large to take the whole of the liquor from one of your leaks, so that in the course of working the leaks and vats the oozes in each leak and vat will never be mixed together. The hides and skins when put into the vats may either be thrown in and handled in the usual manner, or be suspended upon sticks, which sticks may again be suspended upon a wooden frame adapted to the inside of the vat, so that it may readily move up and down in the vat, and which frame should be suspended by a rope fixed at each corner of it, which should be in length nearly equal to the depth of the vat, in each of which ropes a noose should be made about 2 inches from the top of the frame; so that a strong stick, by being put through the noose at each end, by being laid upon the side of the vat, will support the hides and skins; or small hookstinned, or made of brass or copper, may be used to suspend the hides or skins fixed into the sticks or frames; or they may be tied or sewed with strings one or more together, or separately. To shift them from one vat to another, a crane or machine for raising great weights may be used, fixed in a square frame, and made moveable upon four wheels placed at each corner at the bottom of the frame, so that each wheel shall stand 4 or 6 inches from the point of

the four corners of the vats, and the frame so made that it shall not in any part cover the vats it may stand over, so as to prevent the highest part of the goods being drawn up as high above the top of the vat as the vat is in depth; the ropes upon the frame which supports the hides, are to be fixed upon a roller, and by means of a pulley attached to the frame of the machine, the ropes will work in a perpendicular direction; the power of the machine should be such that two men may readily work up the whole of the goods in the vats, to such a height as that nearly the whole of each hide will become higher than the top of the vat; the machine and goods may then be moved together, either by a capstain or otherwise, and placed over that vat that you intend the goods to be put into, and the goods may, by the means of the machine, be lowered down into the vat; the machine may also be used for the drawing up the hides, and letting them down again in the same place, which will generally be found to answer the purposes of handling in the usual way. A variety of machines may be used for the purpose, but none I conceive so advantageous as this now described. In general the greenest goods should be in the lowest numbered vats, and the goods in the vats numbered under 24 should be shifted forward every time a green pack is taken into the yard, in the same manner as goods in the floaters are in general, and the most forward pack put into such of the vats above 24 as may appear most convenient; the goods, when taken into the yard to tan, should be in the usual state. It is not necessary that the goods should be taken out of the vats every time the ooze is pumped out, nor is it absolutely necessary that every part of the goods should go through the whole 12 vats under number 24, but it will in general be proper that they should do so, excepting dressing leather, which will be of a brighter colour if at first put into one of the forwarder vats, and not suffered to be put into the three worst oozes at all. The advantages gained by this method of tanning, above any other method hitherto practised, are principally these: First, that much labour will be saved: secondly, that the oozes used with the forward goods may be obtained of any degree of strength that may be required, and at the same time the bark will be perfectly spent before it is cast to the tan-hill, by reason that all the oozes, before they become the best oozes, are made to run through the whole of the leaks, but more particularly by being made to run through the vats

vats that contain the green goods ; for as the liquor in the course of being worked from one leak to another becomes stronger, so it proportionably expends the bark in each leak ; and again, as the green goods in the course of passing through the vats numbered 24 become in a great degree tanned, they serve materially to diminish the strength of the oozes they are in, which of course, when the leaks are again worked, serves greatly to expend the bark in the leaks. Thirdly, the leather manufactured by this process does not require half the usual time to manufacture it that is in general required ; it is in weight superior to the best tannage in this country, and in other the most essential qualities superior to any other leather yet manufactured, as it is more elastic, and possesses more of the quality of extending during the process of currying, is stronger, tougher, more durable, and less penetrable by water ; as by means of the ooze passing through the leaks in the progressive and frequent manner it does, the ooze is deprived of an acid quality, which I find all oozes to become possessed of, and in the proportion as they become spent by the goods, and which I have also observed to increase in proportion to the original strength of the ooze, being in weak liquors less than in strong, and which I have discovered to be the chief reason that all leather hitherto manufactured by strong oozes is so greatly deficient in all the six last mentioned most valuable and most essential qualities. The observation so frequently made in respect to the quality of the leather of the present day, that it is not equal to what leather formerly was, may be accounted for in this way, that it is generally tanned in less time, and of course in stronger oozes, which, from their becoming possessed of the acid in a greater degree, causes the leather to be less elastic, less capable of extension during the process of currying, not so strong, more brittle, less durable, and more readily to imbibe water. In respect to the disposition of the vats, it is not altogether necessary that they should be placed as in the above plan, but in general I have found it to be the most advantageous way of disposing them. More or less in number of each description may be used according to circumstances ; but if less, the advantage of the process will be in most cases only obtained in part ; but the chief thing required is to dispose the leaks and a certain number of vats, containing the green goods, in such a manner that they may be worked as though they were one

set of leaks, and that the vats in which are the forward goods may be so placed that they may conveniently be drawn through the best leaks, so often as may be required for the purpose before observed, the renewing of the strength of the ooze, and keeping it so free from what I term the acid quality, as that it shall not materially injure the leather. Should a better ooze be required than can be obtained by making one leak only, proceed to make another before you draw any of the vats ; after which as many vats may be drawn through the two, as would have been drawn had one only been made before you drew the vats, the first wooze will be particularly good, which however will cause the last not to be so good as usual, provided as many are drawn as would have been from the two ; if ooze of less strength is required for the forward goods, draw it from that leak that you conceive to be of the strength required ; or should the filling up of the whole leak at one time make a better ooze than is wanted, and the last made leak shall not be good enough, make a new leak, and put in so much bark only as will make the ooze of the strength you wish it to be ; it may afterwards be made up at one or more times, according to the quality of the ooze required. Much of the labour of pumping the wooze may be saved by connecting two or three or more of the leaks together, with a pipe laid about 12 inches from the top of the leak, in such a manner that the ooze may be made to pass through the whole body of the leak, by means of the eye being water tight, and of the pipe that forms the communication between the leaks being placed the one end in the body of one leak, and the other in the eye of the other leak ; the vats must also be connected in the same manner, and will require an extra eye but of about 3 inches square only, and the pipe that connects the vats should be within 2 or 3 inches of the top of the vats. In this case the oozes are in some degree mixed in the course of working the leaks and vats, which should be avoided. The pumping may be saved by placing the vats such an height one above another, as that they would run one into another by means of a cock. In general it will be found most advantageous to work the pumps and handling machine by a cheaper power than that of men, viz. by horses, water, &c. It will often be found convenient in adapting an old yard to this process to connect two or three or more vats together by means of a pipe at the bottom of the vats, and work them as one vat, as it will save



save the labour of shifting the pumps, and the expence of the eyes, and also the sinking of the bottom of the vats, as one eye and one lower part for a pump will serve for as many vats as may be connected together. By this process the essence or extract of bark made very strong, and at a great distance from the tannery, may be used to more advantage than by any other process, as the working of it frequently through the leaks will considerably purify it from the great acidity that it possesses, and which is one of the greatest objections to its being generally used for the purposes of tanning. The cozes and the extract

may be freed from the acid by passing or filtrating them through various substances beside bark, but bark is at present found to be the most convenient for the purpose. By this method of tanning, many other kinds of bark may be used to advantage, beside oak-bark, viz. elm, ash, &c. as the ooze may be obtained of any degree of strength that may be required, though the bark may not be so strong a tan as oak-bark. From experiments I have made, I have reason to think that as good leather in every respect may be made by this process, from elm-bark, ash, &c. as ever was made from oak-bark.

*Several other New Patents are deferred till our next for want of room. We particularly entreat the use of copies of specifications as soon as enrolled.*

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

*[As this Article will in future be continued regularly, all Printers, Engravers and Publishers, who wish for an early Notice of their Works, are requested to forward a Copy of each as soon as published, to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.]*

### BOYDELL'S SHAKESPEARE.

**W**E noticed in our last Review that the 14th number of this great and extensive work is now published. It contains the following large prints.

*Plate I. From As You Like It, Orlando and Oliver in the forest; engraved by Wilson, from Raphael West, son to the President of the Royal Academy.*

The painter has selected from this delightful Comedy the narrative of the scene where Orlando rescues his brother Oliver from the Snake and Lions.—The grotesque oak,

—“*Whose boughs are moss'd with age,  
And high top bald with dry antiquity,*”

is, as we have been told, copied from an old tree in Windsor forest; and in this, as well as some other parts of the picture, the young artist has evidently aimed at producing the savage grandeur of Salvator Rosa. The engraver has done justice to the picture.

*Plate II. The Prison Scene between Arthur and Hubert, in King John. James Northcote, Esq. R. A. Thew.*

This clear and well coloured picture, Mr. Thew has transferred from the canvas to the copper, with his usual fidelity and spirit. It is very well engraved, and gives a good idea of the manner of the master.

*Plate III. Falstaff and his Recruits, from Henry IV. Durno.—Ryder.*

Mr. Durno, we believe, painted this picture at Rome, and though it has a degree of merit, we do not think it possesses that broad English humour so conspicuous in some of the pictures which Smirke and

some other artists have so eminently displayed in the pictures they have painted for the Shakespeare Gallery.

*Plate IV. The King, Scroop, Cambridge, Gray, from Henry V. Fuseli.—Thew.*

The talents of Mr. Fuseli are displayed in the pictures now exhibiting at the Milton Gallery. Mr. Thew's engraving is a correct copy of the original picture.

### SMALL PRINTS IN THE FOURTEENTH NUMBER.

*Plate I. Shakespeare seated between the Dramatic Muse and the Genius of Painting; copied from the Alto Relievo in the front of the Shakespeare Gallery.—J. Banks, Esq. R. A.—James Stow.*

This sculpture is poetically conceived; but why should the rock on which the poet is seated, be fixed on the base of a pillar. The rock would have formed a whole; and the poet of nature should have been represented on a natural rock—were it of adamant, his works would have a longer date—they must be eternal. In every other respect it is a classical and elegant print, and does honour to the sculptor and engraver.

*Plate II. Ferdinand and Miranda, from the Tempest.—W. Hamilton, Esq. R. A.—Anker Smith.*

A clear and brilliant print.

*Orlando and Adam, from As You Like It.—R. Smirke, Esq. R. A.—G. Noble.*

Mr. Smirke is so singularly successful in works of humour, that we almost regret seeing his pencil employed on any subject that does not give him an opportunity of displaying.

displaying it. This is however well conceived, correctly drawn, and admirably engraved.

*Plate III. Rosalind, Celia, and Oliver, from As You Like It.* R. Smirke, Esq. R. A. — W. C. Wilson.

Exquisitely engraved: the shadow under the hat, has a very good affect.

*Plate IV. King Henry and his train before the gates of Harfleur, from Henry V.* R. Westall, Esq. R. A. — James Stow.

The spirited picture from which this is very well copied, is honourable to the taste and talents of the admirable artist who painted it.

*Plate VI. The Three Witches, from Macbeth.* R. Westall, Esq. R. A. — James Stow.

This is classically conceived, and well engraved.

Considering *Shakespeare's Seven Ages* as the finest pictures that ever were painted, we have often wondered that they have not been oftener transferred from the poet to the painter. Smirke's series of pictures from this beautiful description, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1788, were purchased by Messrs. Boydell, and are to be engraved.

A series, consisting of seven prints and a frontispiece, engraved by Bromley, from designs by Stothart, have been published in a thin folio, boards, at a guinea.

*The School-boy, —*

"The whining school-boy with his fatchel,  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
Unwillingly to school,"

is admirably conceived. The delineation of second childishness is addressed to the heart, and cannot be contemplated by a feeling mind without a sigh.

Ward's print from Sir William Beechey's very capital picture of his Majesty, the prince of Wales, duke of York, &c. is one of the best mezzotintoes that has been lately published. It has the freedom, spirit, and transparency of the original picture.

*Harriers engraved by G. Laney; from the original picture painted by Hackert for William Beckford, Esq. now in the possession of Mr. George Nicol.* Boydells.

This is a very fine print; the picture, which has an uncommon portion of merit, is faithfully copied, and the character of the animals, in which Hackert had great merit, are well understood.

*The Right Hon. William Pitt, published by J. Bryden, No. 7, Charing Cross.*

This, as the inscription informs us, is "copied from the original picture painted in crayons by J. De Kostar, and exhibited at the London tavern, August 14, 1799."

Though the name of the engraver is not

inserted, it is a good print. Distinguishing a prime minister's portrait by no other circumstance, than its having been exhibited at the London tavern, must give a foreigner an odd idea of the distinctions of this country.

*Field Marshal Count Alexander Suwarow Rimniskoy, commander in chief of the combined armies in Italy.* 6s. C. Hampe del. N. Schiavonetti sculp. — published for the Engraver.

This portrait is said to have been copied from a bust in the possession of the Emperor, and now at Vienna. Shakespeare says of Benedick, that he looks like a man and a soldier. This portrait, which is very well engraved, has certainly the latter distinction.

*The Cowherd; engraved from a most capital picture as large as life, being the chef d'œuvre of Paul Potter, lately in the collection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, to whom this print is dedicated.* Engraved by G. S. and J. G. Facius, and published by Messrs. Boydell.

There being comparatively few pictures by this great master gives an additional value to this print, which is very well engraved. The animals have the character which belongs to the painter's country; neither cowherd, cow, nor bull are English.

#### PORTRAITS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

*Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. and the Glorious Victory of the Nile, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August 1798, in which the French fleet, consisting of 17 sail, commanded by Admiral Brueys, were destroyed or taken, excepting 2 ships of the line and 2 frigates.*

"O God, thy Arm was here;  
And not to us, but to thy Arm alone  
Ascribe we all!"

*Inscribed to J. J. Angerstein, esq. and the gentlemen who have so humanely, strenuously and successfully exerted themselves for the relief of the widows and orphans of those seamen who bravely fell on the above occasion, by George Riley.*

*The portrait from an original picture painted by J. F. Abbot, Esq. The embellishments drawn and engraved by Piercy Roberts.*

The Admiral's portrait, which is in an oval frame, rests on the fragment of a rock on which lies a trophy, flags, cannon, ball, ram-rod, &c. &c. The anchor on which it rests, is appropriate and picturesque. The rock, or whatever it must be called, with the surrounding foliage of leaves, roots, &c. &c. is exquisitely engraved, and managed with great taste, — but at the same time that we saw and admired the merit of the artist, we could not help asking

"How the devil came it there;"  
and it in a degree reminded us of Swift's  
Flying



Flying Island. A very spirited, and we have been informed very accurate view of the engagement at the awful moment of the French admiral's ship l'Orient blowing up, is represented beneath the oval. The large shell (if for a shell it be meant) which is placed at the bottom of the print, we think might have been stronger marked, without taking off the attention from the rest of the print, which is evidently the artist's reason for leaving it in so indefinite a state. The arms, surmounted with the aigrette and mural crown, with a British seaman bearing an ensign and olive branch, and a lion with a tattered flag in his mouth, for supporters, are drawn and engraved with great taste;—the motto, PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT, is highly appropriate. Considered on the whole, the print is worthy of the admiral and the victory.

An explanatory accompaniment commemorating the battle of the Nile, with references, a copy of Lord Nelson's letter, &c. is given with the print.

*Captain Sir Edward Berry of the Vanguard, from a miniature by Grimaldi,—and Captain Sir Thomas B. Thompson of the Leander, from a miniature by Engleheart,*

are upon a smaller scale. The heads are engraved in a very spirited stile, and the views of the engagement beneath the oval display the taste of the artist.

*Portrait of Captain George Westcott, who fell on board his Majesty's ship the Majestic of 74 guns, bravely defending the honour of the British flag, in the ever memorable victory of the Nile, on the First of August 1798.*

*Inscribed to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Nelson, and the surviving Officers of his Lordship's Fleet, by G. Nelson.*

This mezzotinto print is engraved by E. Bell, from a portrait in the possession of Mrs. Loft of Honiton, the late Captain's sister, and we have been told is a strong resemblance, but the face wants clearness, and the drapery and ground would have had a better effect if they had not been quite so black.

We are happy to see that it is at length determined to erect a more lasting monument in commemoration of our naval victories, and that upwards of 2000 guineas are already subscribed to defray the expence. The following advertisement has appeared in the public papers, which, considering it as an address to artists, we have inserted.

"As the intended national structure in commemoration of our naval victories, while it proclaims to future ages the glorious achievements of our naval and marine heroes, should also be a monument of national taste, and exhibit a specimen of British art in that improved state to which

it has been raised during the reign and under the immediate auspices of our beloved sovereign: and therefore, that the honour of giving the design for a work of such magnitude and importance may be open to all, and the genius and talents of the country fairly exerted, artists of every description are hereby solicited to offer designs for this purpose, consisting of plans, elevations, sections, and such other drawings as may be necessary to explain fully the idea of the artist.

"It is proposed that the altitude of the pillar, obelisk, or whatever form may be adopted, shall be two hundred feet; and in order that the view of this edifice may not be intercepted by buildings or other obstructions, it is proposed to be placed within an extensive area, upon a mound or basement thirty feet high, to be ascended by flights of steps on four sides. Tablets for inscriptions must be provided, and suitable trophies introduced; but as a profusion of ornament is incompatible with buildings of this magnitude and character, a chaste and classical simplicity in its embellishments, as well as its general form, is particularly requested.

"For the design which shall be deemed by the committee, the most appropriate, a gold medal, value thirty guineas, will be given. The sum of twenty guineas will also be given to the next in merit; and fifteen to the third.

"The drawings to be made to a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot. They are to be delivered to me with a proper description, on or before the 20th of December next; each design being accompanied with a sealed letter, with a motto or mark in the cover, corresponding with a similar in the drawing to which it is attached.

ALEX. DAVISON, Treasurer."

*St. James's Square, Aug. 15, 1789.*

The following, though not directly relative to the Fine Arts, must be interesting to every well-wisher to the English navy.

A very material improvement in the rigging of ships has been lately made by an officer in the service of the East India Company, who has constructed a most complete model of a vessel with the improvements made by his inventions, and is now superintending the building of a ship on the same principles. The advantages derived from this, are an extreme degree of celerity in sailing, with the certain power of guarding against a lee shore; which are considered by nautical men as a very great improvement. The masts are five in number, and so light in their construction

as to allow of spare masts being taken aboard; the utility of this must be obvious; but no one, before this gentleman, has attempted to put it in practice.

Engravings on wooden blocks, which were at one time almost the only ornaments for books, have been revived by the Bewicks of Newcastle. One of them is dead, but the art is not dead; a son of Doctor Anderson, who we believe was their pupil, and several other young men have carried the art very high, and some of their vignettes have a spirit brilliancy, and force, which rivals the first and finest productions on copper. For books this style of engraving is particularly convenient, as the print may be impressed at the same time with the type; and every one who has ever had any connection with prints stamped on the same page with letter press, must have felt the trouble and

inconvenience which attends the page passing through so many hands.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Sharp is now engaged in finishing the print from Copley's Siege of Gibraltar. Middiman is engraving a large print, the size of The Shepherds' Amusements, from a very capital picture by Salvator Rosa.

Every lover of the arts must regret the death of the well known sculptor John Bacon, Esq. R. A. a man distinguished from all his predecessors of the English school, in having risen to so high a pitch of excellence, without being regularly educated to the profession.

Some of his most capital productions shall be noticed in next month's Retrospect.

*Erratum.*—In the last month's Retrospect, p. 56, line 6,—for 300l. read 1500l.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*AN Essay on Practical Musical Composition, according to the Nature of that Science and the Principles of the greatest musical Authors, by Augustus Frederic Christopher Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's. 11. 1s. Dale.*

In our last remarks on this learned and ingenious work, we proceeded to the end of the seventh chapter of the second volume. The eighth chapter treats of canons; in which the simple canon, the double canon, the triple and quadruple canon, as well as the finite and infinite canon, are clearly described. In the ninth chapter, Mr. Kollmann proceeds to explain what is meant by "the construction and resolution of canons." He then treats of canons in *equal* motion, and gives the rules for those in *reverse*, *retrograde*, and *reverse retrograde* motion; illustrating his observations by examples from Emanuel Bach, Dr. Burney, Graun, Fasch, Kirnberger, Marpurg, Handel, and other eminent composers. Chapter tenth consists of remarks on Vocal Music. Speaking of this species of composition, he very justly calls it "the principal branch of musical writing," and offers as his reason, that "the words give a more distinct meaning to the sounds to which they are set, than can be derived from them without verbal assistance, and that consequently vocal music will be more interesting than that which is merely instrumental." In this part of his treatise, we find many observations judiciously introduced, and which cannot but be highly useful to most vocal composers. His remarks on *reci-*

*tative* are accurate; and the rules he lays down, as the principal guides in the construction of *airs*, are worthy the notice of every musician. Having noticed those particulars most consequential to the vocal author, he proceeds, in chapter eleventh, to the consideration of instrumental music; and in the different sections of the chapter treats of the "stringed bow instruments, wind instruments, the combination of different instruments, the different kinds of instrumental music—that for an orchestra, for a military band, and for the organ." In the twelfth and last chapter, Mr. Kollmann, considers the various styles of composition; and in his remarks on *national* style is extremely correct and interesting. His observation that Italy, Germany and France have each a style of their own; while England seems to form a composite style, a cast of melody borrowed from her musical neighbours, is in a great measure just: and his notice of the distinct character of the Scotch airs, is equally so; though we wonder he has not thought proper to account for that distinction, which he might have done on scientific principles. We have now followed the assiduous author through his arduous and elaborate publication, and are happy to be able to recommend it to the public as one of the best treatises on the science which has appeared in this, or, perhaps, any other country, for a great number of years; and we hope that Mr. Kollmann will derive that applause and emolument due to so ingenious and laborious an undertaking.

*A Mis-*



*A Miscellaneous Collection of Songs, Ballads, Canzonets, Duets, Trios, Glee, and Elegies, in Two Volumes, properly adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte. The Glee harmonised from selected Melodies, by Mr. Webbe, and the Italian Airs adapted by Mr. Shield, expressly for this Work. The whole carefully compiled from the most celebrated Compositions of the best Authors, and respectfully dedicated to Lady Lushington, by Frederic Augustus Hyde.* 11. 6s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The first volume of this judiciously selected work now lies before us. Of the value of the publication our readers will in a considerable degree be enabled to judge, when we inform them, that the contents, which occupy more than two hundred pages, are derived from masters of no less eminence and celebrity than Dr. Arne, Dr. Howard, Vento, Purcell, Bach, Travers, Mr. Boyce, Dr. Arnold, Sacchini, Sarti, Galluppi, Giordani, Hayden, Dr. Haydn, Galliard, Rauzzini, Battistini, Linley, Shield, Baildon, Dr. Green, Jackson of Exeter, Paisiello and Mozart. Mr. Webbe in the department he has taken of harmonising some of the most popular airs, has acquitted himself with his usual ability; and the whole selection, together with the truly beautiful frontispiece, reflects considerable credit on Mr. Hyde's taste and judgment.

*The favourite Overture in the New Pantomime called The Seasons, performed at the Royal Circus, composed by J. Sanderson.* 2s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This overture contains three movements; the first of which is in common time, *allegro maestoso*; the second in common time, *largo affettuoso*; and the third in  $\frac{6}{8}$ , *allegro moderato*. The several movements contrast each other with much force of effect, and evince the orchestral knowledge of the composer. The opening is novel and spirited, the succeeding Scotch air is most happily introduced, and the jig forms a strikingly pleasing conclusion.

*Where shall I go to seek repose? A Song composed by Matthew Payne, Organist at Coventry. The words by G. S. Carey.* 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This song is printed in score for a first and second violin, a tenor, and bass, with a separate part for the voice and piano-forte. The melody possesses some degree of sweetness, and the bass and accompaniments do credit to the taste and science of the composer. Had he employed somewhat more of modulation, the effect would certainly have been more varied, and still

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more interesting; but Mr. Payne has on the whole acquitted himself so well in this his first publication, as we believe, that we cannot dismiss the article without expressing our hope that he will be encouraged to proceed.

*A Sailor's Soul; or, Sympathetic Fred: An admired Nautical Song (descriptive of the Valour and Feeling of a British Tar). Sung by Mr. Incedon. Written by Mr. S. Larkin. Composed by the late Mr. Moulds.* 1s. Thompson.

The melody of "A Sailor's Soul" is characteristic. We do not, it is true, discover in it any thing very novel; but the passages, such as they are, run easily into each other, and form an agreeable whole.

*Black blows the Wind; a celebrated Song. The Melody composed by Mr. Betts, and sung by him at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.* 1s. Thompson.

Though there are evident marks in this song of the want of habit and experience in vocal composition, yet many of the ideas are just and expressive, and the general effect is good. The opening passages both of the first and second movement are happily conceived, and expression (the soul of music) is no where absolutely neglected. The bass is not always the best that might have been chosen, neither does it expose any glaring ignorance of the laws of harmony.

*A favourite March and Rondo for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Guitar, Tambourine, and Triangle (ad libitum). Composed by T. Bolton.* 2s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We find a few tolerable passages in this march; but Mr. Bolton does not appear to know that there is such a thing in music as *rhythm*. In each of the two parts into which the composition is divided, our ears are shocked with an *eleventh* bar. On what principle of harmonic construction this composer (a very young one, we presume) omits the fundamental note in the chord immediately preceding the closing chord, we know not; we are only certain that it could not be on account of improving the effect.

*Innocence; a favourite Song, as sung at the Nobility's Concerts; adapted for the Piano-forte, Harp, German Flute, and Guitar. The words by Mr. Concanen. Composed by C. Williams.* 1s. Rolfe.

This little ballad possesses proofs of ingenuity. The melody is simple and unaffected, and the symphonies display a lively and agreeable fancy.

*The British Admirals and Navy of England, sung by Mr. Helme in Harlequin in Egypt. The Poetry by Mr. Cross, and the Music by Mr. Sanderfon.* 1s. Thompson.

"The British Admiral" is a firm, bold air; though we do not discover any thing remarkably original or striking in any of the passages taken separately, yet the *tout ensemble* gives the sense and spirit of the words with tolerable force, and is calculated to produce much of the desired effect.

*The Lord's Prayer. Composed as an Anthem for one Voice, accompanied by the Organ or Piano-forte, and dedicated to the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. Douglas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury; by John Watlen.* 2s.

Mr. Watlen, in his execution of the very singular task of setting to music the *Pater Noster*, has not, we are obliged to say, discovered that strength of judgment and profundity of science indispensable to success in an enterprise so arduous as the present. An attempt of this magnitude demands those powers of genius, and that elevation of ideas, with which Heaven has gifted but very few composers. Mr. W. has however acquitted himself in a style above mediocrity; and in any attempt less bold and uncommon would not, as we conceive, fail of success.

*Three favourite Scotch Airs, composed by Nathaniel Gow; arranged as Rondos for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, by J. Mazzinghi.* 3s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The three airs selected by Mr. Mazzinghi for the present work, are *Brechin Castle*, *Young Simon*, and *Leven Side*. *Brechin Castle* forms the subject of the first rondo, and is preceded by an elegant little movement from the pen of this ingenious composer. *Young Simon* is the theme of the second, and *Leven Side* furnishes that of the third. The additional matter rises naturally out of the several subjects, and is calculated both to please the ear and improve the finger.

*The Stag; a new Hunting Song for the Voice, Piano-forte, &c.; written and sung by Mr. Walpole, of the Theatres-Royal, Edinburgh and Liverpool. The Music composed by John Watlen.* 1s. Longman and Clementi.

"The Stag" is a pleasing song in its kind. We find in it much of the true spirit of the chase. It comprises two movements, the first of which is lively and original: the second opens with the first two bars of Dr. Arne's, "From this high mount with me descend," but proceeds with tolerable novelty of idea, and concludes the song with a bold and animated effect.

## A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to transmit copies of the same.

### DRAMA.

**T**HE Lawyers, a Drama, translated from the German of Iffland, by C. Ludger. 2s. 6d. West.

The Castle of Sorrento, a Comic Opera, as represented at the Hay-market Theatre, July 1799. Altered from the French, by Henry Heartwell, esq. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Sighs; or, The Daughter, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market, taken from the German Drama of Kotzebue, by Prince Hoare, esq. 2s. Stace.

### HISTORY.

A Supplement to the Genealogical History of the Stewarts, with Corrections and Additions. And Answers to an Attack on that History, published at Edinburgh in February 1799. 6s. Cadell and Davies.

### LAW.

The Trial of John B. Gawler, esq. for *Crim. Con.* with Lady Valentia, (in the Court of King's Bench.) 1s. 6d. Kirby.

### MILITARY.

Proceedings and Minutes of the late General Court Martial held on Major Andrew Armstrong of the 11th Regiment of Foot, on Charges respecting the late Affair at Ostend;

contained in the British Military Journal, No. XI. 2s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

### MISCELLANIES.

The September Fashions of London and Paris; containing Eleven beautifully coloured Figures of Ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite Dresses of the Month; intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country; to be continued monthly. 1s. 6d. Carpenter and Co.

Letters to a Member of Parliament, on the Character and Writings of Baron Swedenborg; containing a Refutation of the Abbé Barruel's Calumnies against the Author, by J. Clowes, M. A. 4s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

The Earl of Kinnoul's Speech to the British Society for Fisheries, containing the Statement of its Progress, &c. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

Account of the Events which occurred in the late Rebellion in Ireland. 2s. Wright.

An Essay on Bleaching; wherein the Sulphurat of Lime is recommended as a substitute for Pot-ash, by William Higgins, professor of chemistry. 2s. Vernor and Hood. Advice



Advice to Editors of Newspapers; with an Appendix on the Errors of the Press. 1s. Macpherson, Edinburgh.

Pantographia; containing accurate Copies of all known authentic Alphabets, and Oral Languages; with an English Explanation of the force or value of each Letter, forming a Digest of Phonology, by *Edmund Fry*, Letter-Founder, super-royal 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards, vellum copies 10 guineas. Arch.

A concise practical Grammar of the German Tongue, by the Rev. *William Render*, teacher of the German Language in the University of Cambridge. 6s. H. D. Symonds.

*Kearsley's* Tax Tables brought down to the present time. 10d.

## NOVELS.

He Deceives Himself, a domestic tale, by *Marianne Chambers*, daughter of the late Charles Chambers, many years in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and unfortunately lost in the Winterton. 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Dilly.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural History of the Insects of China, by *E. Donovan*, F. L. S. 4to. 3l. Rivingtons.

## POETRY.

A Tear of Regret to the Memory of Lieutenant Colonel Shadwell, murdered at Wrotham, June 1, 1799. By the Rev. *William Cole*. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

The Wreath; composed of Selections from Sappho, Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus; accompanied by a Prose Translation, with Notes. To which are added, Remarks on Shakspeare, &c.—and a Comparison between Horace and Lucian, by *Edward Du Bois*. 6s. boards. White.

An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, from the beginning of the thirteenth century down to the present time; with Scottish Songs, &c. By *Alexander Campbell*. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Foulis, Edinburgh; Ridgeway, London.

N. B. Only ninety copies of this work have been printed.

## PHILOSOPHY.

A System of Familiar Philosophy, in Lectures, by Mr. *A. Walker*; illustrated by Copper-plates. Large 4to. 2l. 2s. boards. Kearsley.

## POLITICS.

An Appeal, civil and military, on the Subject of the English Constitution, by *John Cartwright*, esq. 5s. fewed.

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## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The first part of the second volume of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s. Hatchard.

## THEOLOGY.

An impartial and succinct History of the

true Church of Christ, by the Rev. *T. Harveys*, LL. B. vol. i. 7s. boards. Dilly.

An Appendix to the Guide to the Church; in which the Principles advanced in that Work are fully maintained, in Answer to Objections against them, by Sir *Richard Hill*. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. Hatchard.

An Apology for the Christian Sabbath; in which the Arguments for it are stated, the Objections against it answered, and the proper Manner of Spending it enforced. 1s. 6d. Conder.

The sacred History of the Life of Jesus Christ, illustrative of the Harmony of the Four Evangelists. To which is added, An Index of parallel Passages. By the Rev. *Thomas Harwood*. Small 8vo. 3s. Cadell and Davies.

A Discourse delivered at Warminster, July 3, 1799, before the Society of United Christians established in the West of England, for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue by the Distribution of Books. Cottle, Bristol.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of London in the Years 1798 and 1799. By the *Bishop* of that Diocese. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

A Sermon preached at Hereford, July 1799, before the Justice of Assize. By *John Lodge*, B. A. 1s. Suel.

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The Traveller's Companion through England and Wales, by the late Mr. *Gray*. To which are now added considerable Improvements and Additions, by *Thomas Northmore*, esq. 4s. boards. Kearsley.

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Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, undertaken by Order of the King of France, by *C. S. Sonnini*, Engineer in the French Navy: translated from the French, with Notes, by *Henry Hunter*, D. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s. boards. Stockdale.

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Vocabulaire de Marine, Angl-Franç, auquel on a joint un Calepin des principaux Termes du Commerce Maritime, des Denrées et des Productions

tions exotiques, et autres Accessoires à la Marine, pour faciliter l'Intelligence des Voyages maritimes; par Lescallier, 3 vol. 4to. fig.

Traité des Maladies des Femmes anciennes, des Femmes en couche, et des Enfants nouveaux-nés; précédé du Mécanisme des Accouchemens; rédigé sur les Leçons d'Antoine Petit, 2 vol. 8vo. Paris, an. 7.

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Dissertation sur la Génération, les Animaux spermatiques, et ceux d'infusion; par le Baron de Gleichen, 4to. fig. Paris, an. 7.

Installation des Vaisseaux, par Missessy; imprimé par ordre du Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, 4to. fig.

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## LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from 20th of July to 20th of August.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
<b>TYPHUS</b>	
Pneumonia	2
Catarrh	2
Acute Rheumatism	1
Varicellæ	3
	1

### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	6
Dyspnoea	7
Asthma	3
Pleurodyne	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	7

Hydrothorax	-	-	-	2
Ascites	-	-	-	5
Vertigo	-	-	-	3
Paraplegia	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy	-	-	-	2
Syncope	-	-	-	1
Palpitatio	-	-	-	1
Dyspepsia	-	-	-	7
Gastrodynia	-	-	-	5
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	10
Enterodynia	-	-	-	4
Dysenteria	-	-	-	3
Colica	-	-	-	1
				Colica



Colica Pictonum	-	-	-	3
Menorrhagia	-	-	-	2
Amenorrhœa	-	-	-	3
Chlorosis	-	-	-	4
Prolapsus Vaginæ	-	-	-	1
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	-	3
Enuresis	-	-	-	2
Calculus	-	-	-	1
Dysuria	-	-	-	3
Nephritis	-	-	-	1
Hysteria	-	-	-	3
Hypochondriasis	-	-	-	2
Lepra	-	-	-	1
Herpes	-	-	-	4
Exostosis	-	-	-	3
Lumbago	-	-	-	2
Sciatica	-	-	-	3
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	-	13
PUERPERAL DISEASES.				
Ephemera	-	-	-	2

Milk Fever	-	-	-	3
Menorrhagia lochialis	-	-	-	2
INFANTILE DISEASES.				
Ophthalmia	-	-	-	2
Aphthæ	-	-	-	3
Dentitio	-	-	-	2
Tabes mesenterica	-	-	-	1
Vermes	-	-	-	3

There has been nothing in the state of disease during the last month that deserves any particular attention. The state of the weather, however unfavourable it may prove to the vegetable, does not seem to have produced much derangement of the animal economy. The bowels have been the principal seat of complaint. A few instances of slight dysentery, with a larger number of diarrhœa, seem to constitute the list of diseases at present prevailing.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In August 1799.*

### FRANCE.

THE following are the leading particulars of the accounts from the armies, since our last publication.

Lord Henley, in a letter from Vienna, dated July 11, acquaints Lord Grenville, that on the 5th of July the people assembled at Florence in great force, and cut down what was called the tree of liberty; the French centinels and *corps de garde* had retired into the forts; and that the following day all the French troops had left that town and Pistoia, and marched towards Leghorn, where the old magistrates had immediately resumed their functions, and had replaced the arms of the Grand Duke in the places from which they had been taken down. No disorder whatever had taken place, and the greatest demonstration of joy had been exhibited by all ranks of people.

General Klenau wrote on the 7th from Bologna, that in consequence of the instance of the magistrates of Florence, he had sent there a detachment of troops under the command of Colonel D'Aspre; these troops were attacked by the French garrison that marched out of Bologna, but succeeded in repelling them.

The next intelligence was of the utmost importance; it was a detailed account of the victory obtained by Field Marshal Suwarrow over General Macdonald on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June. The action was very sanguinary; the Austrians and Russians having suffered a loss of 5,000 men:—the French were said to have lost

18,000. This memorable and obstinate battle was terminated on the third day. The French, after a brave defence, feeling their loss, and unable to make any longer resistance, abandoned the hopes they had conceived of Moreau's junction, and took advantage of the night to escape a severer disaster; leaving behind them at Piacenza, in wounded and prisoners, two Generals of Division, Oliver and Rуска; two Generals of Brigades, Salm and Cambrecy; four Colonels, 350 officers of the staff and commissioned officers; and 7183 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Field Marshal allowing his victorious troops only the necessary rest of the night, followed the retreating enemy the next morning in two columns, with all possible speed; the right column overtook them on the river Nura near St. Georgio. This event revived the spirits of the allied troops, and General Suwarrow, with the repeated attacks of his forces, made prisoners half the 17th brigade of the rear of the French, consisting of two Colonels, 27 officers and 1,000 men, being the greater part of their best troops, belonging to the *ci-devant* regiment of Auvergne. The Cossacks took the whole baggage of the French column. The left column on the high road of Piacenza came up with the French by the river Nura, and forced them to a more speedy retreat. It was not till the arrival of the allied forces on the river Nura that they received information of the motion of the Ligurian legion, which General Macdonald had for the

three preceding days so ardently expected; and as the greater part of the Austrian baggage had before the 16th been removed to the other side of the Po, a part only of the baggage of their right column remained exposed to this legion.

The Field Marshal sent through Giorgio for its protection two regiments of Cossacks: but the legion, without waiting their arrival, retreated again towards Bobbio. General Betetzky, having in the mean time advanced from the river Trebia towards the mountains of Bobbio with one battalion of royal Imperial troops and fifty dragoons, met this legion at the same place; and although their force amounted to more than 3,000 men, attacked them with fixed bayonets, dispersed the whole, except 500 killed, and 103 taken prisoners. In this affair the column experienced only the loss of 23 killed, and 216 wounded.

The army continued the pursuit to Fiorenzolo, where they arrived on the 21st; Field-Marshal Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino the same day, and pursued the enemy the next day as far as Parma, where General Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found 200 of the French wounded.

On the 22d, the Austro-Russian army rested at Fiorenzolo: but as the news of General Moreau advancing with 18,000 men from Genoa, by Bochetta, into the plains between Tortona and Alessandria, had reached them, the army broke up on the 23d from Fiorenzolo, and arrived by forced marches already as far as the river Scrivia by the 25th. But Moreau did not wait their arrival. In consequence of this, the allied forces took possession of the town of Tortona with four battalions, and blockaded the citadel as before.

Moreau had been engaged on the 20th with General Bellegarde, who had but an inconsiderable body of men to oppose to his superior force, being obliged to keep Alessandria blockaded. He however succeeded, though with the severe loss of 203 killed, 578 wounded, and 1,229 prisoners, in such a manner, that the French remained full four days inactive, and on the fifth commenced their retreat through Novi, and on the 26th were continuing their retreat over Bochetta.

Thus was a considerable part of the French army in the space of ten days almost annihilated; the siege of the citadel of Mantua once more secured, the whole of the river Po liberated, Tortona again blockaded, and Moreau driven back to his former position.

During the whole of this contest the French are stated, in the official accounts from Vienna, to have had 6,000 killed, 5,085 taken prisoners on the field of battle, and 7,183 wounded. There were made prisoners in Piacenza 8,268 men, among whom were above 500 officers. The Allies stated their own loss in killed at less than 1,000 men, and less than 3,000 wounded, both Austrians and Russians included.

General Massena and the Archduke remained for several weeks almost inactive. The latter wrote from his head-quarters at Lentzburgh on the 24th of July, informing the Directors, that he had received an account from General Thureau, commanding the division in Valais, that at eight in the evening of the 16th the Austrians sent out a strong reconnoitering party along both banks of the Rhine; a brisk fire of musquetry took place; the Austrians were repulsed, and the French preserved their positions. Next morning the Austrians made a real attack upon the same points. The French troops received them with intrepidity, and acting themselves on the offensive repulsed them, after having killed or wounded about 200 of their men, and taken 150 prisoners. The cause of this disproportion General Thureau says, was in the nature of this affair, as the Austrians always formed themselves in close bodies in the lower brows of the mountains, and the French kept upon them an irregular fire. The Austrians had a great many armed peasants with them, formed into companies.

The next important intelligence from the armies was an account of the restoration of the Neapolitan monarchy. This account states, that in consequence of the exertions of Cardinal Ruffo with 30,000 Calabrians, assisted by 500 Russian marines from Corfu, Ferdinand the IVth returned to the Bay of Naples, about the middle of July, on board an English man of war. Immediately after the departure of General Macdonald's army from the Neapolitan state, the Cardinal advanced to Salerno, twenty-four miles from the capital; and having only the French garrison in the castle of St. Elmo (about 100 men) to oppose his progress, together with a few patriots who occupied the post of Castel Nuovo, he entered the city about the 20th of June. An action had taken place at the Ponte Maddalena, in which the Russians distinguished themselves by their bravery, and the Calabrians by their cowardice: this handful of Russians routed the



the Jacobins, and put 300 of them to the sword. Those who escaped, retreated into the castle.

Soon after this affair, the Cardinal seized upon 6 or 700 of these unhappy wretches in different parts of the town, and shut them up in the public granary. The Calabrians being anxious to make an *auto de fe*, could hardly be restrained from setting fire to the prison! The most horrible excesses and murders were committed by these savages in every quarter of the city.

About this time the British fleet in Palermo bay failed to co operate with the Royalists, having on board the Hereditary Prince, and a few Sicilian regiments. On their passage a dispatch overtook them from Lord Keith, with the news of the French squadron having again put to sea; the English fleet was therefore obliged to return to Palermo, to disembark the troops. In consequence of this disappointment, the patriots in Naples began to raise their hopes; and Ruffo, having learned that he had no aid to expect from the English, was induced to treat with the patriots in the castles; and it was accordingly stipulated between them, that the latter should surrender their posts upon condition that a general amnesty should be granted, and that they should march out with the honours of war with their effects. This treaty was signed by Ruffo, and guaranteed by Captain Foote, of the Sea-horse, on the part of the English.

In pursuance of these stipulations, the patriots, to the amount of 5 or 600, desired to be embarked for Toulon, under convoy of an English man of war, and transports were provided for their conveyance; when Lord Nelson, having learned that Lord Keith had been reinforced, arrived in the Bay of Naples. His Lordship immediately annulled the flag of truce, and refused to ratify the treaty signed by Ruffo, till the King's pleasure should be known. But on the following day, to prevent the confusion which must have taken place had the treaty been totally set aside, he gave orders to his officers to superintend the embarkation of the Jacobins, who were in the mean time disarmed, and eighteen of the most obnoxious of the party detained on board the English fleet, and confined in irons.

Nothing now opposed the re-establishment of the king on his throne, but the expulsion of the French from St. Elmo. An attack upon that place was therefore ordered immediately, and the fire from the batteries, erected for that purpose, soon compelled the garrison to surrender; and

on the 12th of July they marched out. The arrangements for the replacing of the king upon the throne immediately took place; his first act was that of issuing a proclamation, in which, among other things, he acceded to the treaty signed by Cardinal Ruffo, as far as it related to the French; but as a sovereign, he could not enter into capitulation with his own subjects. The rebels have therefore nothing but the royal mercy to trust to!

These events were succeeded by the surrender of the important fortresses of Mantua and Alessandria to the allied powers.

The batteries against Mantua were finished on the 23d of July, and on the following day a most tremendous fire was opened upon that place from one hundred and eleven pieces of artillery.

On the 27th the horn-work was taken; on the 28th the town was summoned; on the 29th the capitulation was signed; and on the 30th the town and citadel were taken possession of by the Imperial troops. It was stipulated that the garrison should be prisoners of war; that the privates should have the liberty of returning to France, upon the express condition that they should not serve against the Emperor or his allies, till they are exchanged against an equal number of Austrians. The exchange it was stipulated should take place immediately, and the officers are to be kept in Italy for three months as hostages for the exact fulfilment of this stipulation. The trenches had been opened against this place only fourteen days; the garrison amounted to near 13,000 men; the sick, including the non-combatants, were about 500. The Austrians stated their loss at only 200 men.

The following are the particulars relative to the surrender of Alessandria. An approach was made from the second parallel on the night between the 19th and 20th of July, and by this means thirty paces were gained from the glacis towards the covered way. When the batteries from this parallel were finished, the fire from them compelled the French to abandon the covered way, and they retired within the works. On the 21st a demi-sap was pushed forward to within twenty paces of the angle of the bastion Amadeo; during these approaches, the French answered the fire of the besiegers very briskly. At three o'clock on that day, General Gardanne, commander of the citadel, sent a letter to General Bellegarde, importing, for the sake of humanity he was induced to accept of terms worthy of Frenchmen. After some time spent in parley, the firing  
on

on both sides ceased, and the capitulation was concluded. The garrison were made prisoners of war; and they marched out on the 22d, laid down their arms on the glacis, and were sent by Pavia into the Hereditary States. General Castelet was severely wounded. There were found in the citadel 103 guns of different calibres. The number of the garrison was 2,400.

The Council of Five Hundred in the sitting of the 15th of July, formed itself into a general committee, after which the sitting was made public.

The reporter from the committee read a denunciation against the Ex-Directors Merlin, Treilhard, Rewbell and Reveillere. They are accused of having violated the sovereignty of the people, of having endeavoured to overthrow the Republic, and of having connived at speculation. The Council read the bill of accusation a first time.

On the same day Poulain Grandpré, in the name of the Committee of Finance, stated that the committee, after having discussed and heard a number of plans for a forced loan, had adhered to their own with alterations; among which were the following articles:

I. The land and the moveable taxes are to be taken together, in apportioning the share of the individual who pays them.

II. Persons with a fortune notoriously out of proportion to their contribution, to be rated by a jury of nine members, named by the Central Administration.

III. Persons accused of emigration, persons erased provisionally from the list, the descendants and relations in the appending scale of emigrants, are to be rated treble those of the same fortune.

IV. The Ex-Nobles subject to the laws of 3 Brumaire in the year 4, shall pay double.

V. Persons unmarried shall pay one half more than the usual rate.

VI. Contributors to the land-tax, who pay less than 500 livres, shall pay nothing to the loan.

The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated in Paris with all the usual pomp and splendour.

On the 20th of July, a project for the organization of the National Guard, was brought forward in the Council of Five Hundred, upon the following basis:—"Within ten days from the promulgation of the law, every citizen having the qualities it prescribes, from the age of sixteen to sixty, shall be inscribed on the muster-roll. The National Guard shall be formed into legions, battalions, and companies, and shall elect

its officers, and shall bear this motto on its colours, "*The French People! Liberty or Death!*"

On the next day, in the same Council, Lamarque arose, and represented the distressed situation of Barrere; said that he considered him as an oppressed Republican; and moved the repeal of the article of the law, that excludes Barrere from the benefit of the amnesty. This was instantly agreed to.

On the 22d of July, the discussion of the remaining articles of the organization of the National Guards was resumed. Bandot moved, that in the oath to be taken by them, of hatred to royalty and anarchy, the word *anarchy* should be omitted. Adjourned. Two days afterwards, the same debate being resumed, Jourdan observed, that it was unnecessary to swear hatred to anarchy, as no one could wish for the absence of all government; and proposed that the oath of hatred to royalty should be *restricted to the extent of the Republic*. After some debate, the following form was agreed to. "I swear fidelity to the Republic, and to the Constitution of the year *three*. I swear to oppose myself to the utmost of my power to the re-establishment of royalty in France, and to that of every species of tyranny."

On the 4th of August, in the Council of Five Hundred was read an extract from the report of the Minister of Police, relative to the popular societies; it was sent from the Elders with a message. The Minister of Police stated, that such societies had been countenanced upon the hope that in some cases they might excite the public energy, but they had so often proceeded to excesses, that severity became necessary. He did not make any distinction between the political assemblies, because they were all liable to the same objection. On the next day the Council entered into a warm debate upon this subject, when the order of the day was put to the vote and carried. After this, the warmest remonstrances were made, and the *appel nominal* was called for with vehemence.

#### AMERICA.

The United States have renewed a commercial intercourse with certain ports in the island of St. Domingo. The President issued a proclamation for this purpose on the 26th of June, containing the necessary regulations, among which it is stated, that it shall be lawful for vessels which may depart from the United States, to enter into the ports of Cape François and Port Republicain, formerly called

Port



*Port au Prince* after the 1st day of August. No vessels are allowed to be cleared for any other port in the same island: but after they shall have entered into either of those two ports, it is lawful for them to depart from thence to any other port in the said island, between Monte Christi on the north, and Petit Goave on the west, provided it be done with the consent of the government of St. Domingo. All vessels sailing contrary to these regulations are to be out of the protection of the United States, and liable to capture and confiscation.

## EAST INDIES.

According to dispatches received by the Directors of the East India Company on the 8th of August, it appears that hostilities had commenced between Tippoo Saib and the British forces in India. Gen. Stuart with the Malabar army marched from Counainore on the 21st of February; and on the 25th ascended the Ghauts. On the 6th of March, 1,400 of the advanced guard, the entire of which consisted of 3,600 men, under Colonel Montresor, was attacked at Seederseer, by from 12 to 15,000 of Tippoo's best troops, whom after a desperate action of seven hours they defeated, with a loss to the enemy of between 2 and 3,000 men, and to the British of 143 killed, wounded, and missing. Amongst the first was Captain Thompson. Tippoo had two officers of rank killed, and two taken prisoners. The army of the Carnatic, under General Harris, said to amount to 22,000 in the best state, entered the Mysore country on the 5th of March, took three hill-forts without opposition, were on the 10th at Annull, and expected to arrive before Seringapatam by the 25th. Tippoo harassed the British army on the last day's march, but had been gallantly repulsed by the troops of the Nizam.

The volunteers at Calcutta amount to 2,669 men, of which the British number about 1,342.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

For several weeks past the greatest exertions have been making to collect troops from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland for a secret expedition of the utmost importance. The troops in their various routes to the places of their destination on the coast, pressed almost without distinction all the vehicles of conveyance which they found on the roads and places adjacent. The whole army to be assembled for this purpose is said to consist of 40,000 British, about the same number of Russians and Swedes, 6,000 Hessians, and 3,000 Wirtemberghers, amounting in the whole

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to 93,000 men. It is proposed that the Russians, Swedes, &c. are to meet the others at a place agreed upon in the Baltic.

The British forces carry with them a proclamation to the Batavians, of which the following are stated to be the leading features:

"That the Commander of the forces is instructed by his Britannic Majesty, the ancient and good ally of the United Provinces, to make a public and explicit declaration of the sentiments and intentions of his Majesty, and of the august sovereign with whom he is allied, respecting the end and aim of this great work. He declares then, that he and his army come not as enemies but as friends to the Provinces of Holland; to restore them to their rights and ancient laws and customs, to rescue their persons and property—that it is the earnest wish and desire of his Britannic Majesty, and that this great and salutary work may be brought about by the efforts of Dutchmen themselves. But if any inhabitants of the United Provinces should be found, after this proclamation issued by General Abercrombie, so hardy and incorrigible as to resist and oppose the good offices of his Majesty and his allies towards the restoration and re-establishment of the ancient government and religion, they will be considered as enemies to their country."

The first division of these forces set sail from the Downs and from Margate on the 13th of August.

It appears by dispatches from Constantinople, dated the 4th of June, containing some letters from Sir Sydney Smith, that the celebrated General Buonaparte has been defeated before Acre, and compelled to raise the siege in some measure.

Sir Sydney, in a letter dated Tigre, St. John D'Acre Bay, May the 16th, to Rear-Admiral Blanket, commanding his Majesty's ships in the Red Sea, states that Buonaparte, finding his popularity and his resources to diminish in Egypt, made an incursion into Syria, in hopes of making himself master of the treasure amassed by Gezar Pacha; and having taken Gaza and Jaffa, after a feeble resistance, advanced to Acre, which he laid siege to on the 18th of March last. The Pacha having sent Sir Sydney timely information of his approach, he hastened to the bay, and arrived before the French army time enough to put the place in some state of defence. He was enabled to furnish Gezar Pacha with heavy guns and ammunition without dismantling the ships, having the good for-

tune to intercept Buonaparte's battering train of artillery on board of his flotilla from Alexandria and Damietta; the whole of which to the number of eight sail, while they were a great loss to the French, afforded to the English the most effectual means of annoying them in their approaches.

The detail of the events of this most singular siege is very long. Suffice it to say, that the French and English had been within a stone's throw of each other for nearly two months. The French having very early made a lodgment on the crown of the glacis and mined the tower, and having transported cannon from Jaffa, and also effected a breach on the 14th day of the siege, they attempted to storm the town and were repulsed; since which time they made no less than eleven desperate attempts to carry the place by assault, in each of which they were unsuccessful, and at length obliged to retire with the loss of the flower of their army, and eight General Officers killed and wounded.

The army of Buonaparte, totally dispirited and worn down by fatigue and disease, refused to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their companions. They were therefore paraded on the 29th of May, and furnished with shoes and water gourds to enable them to cross the desert again; Sir Sydney was informed by his emissaries in the French camp, that Suez was mentioned there as the object of Buonaparte's speculation. It was to announce this intention of Buonaparte to the British government in India, that Sir Sydney wrote to Admiral Blanket.

The following frigates and armed ships have been taken from the French since our last account.

Captain Henry Lidgbird of his Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, on the 9th of February, in lat. 31 deg. 30 min. south, long. 33. deg. 20 min. after a smart action captured

*La Prudente*, a National frigate from the Isle of France, manned with 297 men. *La Prudente* was one of those frigates which had done so much injury to our trade in the East Indies for some time past. The *Dædalus* had only one seaman and one marine killed, and twelve wounded. *La Prudente* had twenty-seven men killed, and twenty-two wounded.

Captain Markham, of the *Centaur*, in the Mediterranean, captured three frigates on the 19th of June, with two smaller vessels. The frigates were, *La Junon*, of 40 guns, and 500 men. *La Courageux*, 22 guns, 300 men. *L'Alceste*, 36 guns 300 men. The other vessels were, the one of 18 guns, and the other of 14, with 120 men each.

This squadron was commanded by Rear-Admiral Perré, thirty-three days from Jaffa, bound to Toulon.

His Majesty's ship *La Sibylle* failed from Madras on the 19th of February, to cruise after the French frigate *La Forte*, and fell in with her on the 28th, when after an action of one hour and forty minutes, during which she was totally dismasted, with very little comparative loss to his Majesty's ship, she struck. Capt. Davis, of Lord Mornington's staff, who was a volunteer upon this occasion, unfortunately fell early in the action, and Capt. Cooke of *La Sybille* was wounded (and it was feared mortally).

It appears by official dispatches from Lord Keith, that he was with the British fleet off Ferrol on the 10th of August, and also, that on the 13th his Lordship had arrived off Ushant. He had so nearly overtaken the combined fleets, that his Majesty's ship the *Impetueux*, commanded by Sir Edward Pellew, which led the van of the British fleet, was in sight of the rear of the enemy, when they entered Brest. So close was the pursuit that six hours more at sea must have brought on a general action.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of July, and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

BAGLEY, J. H. Ipswich, grocer. (Mr. Luckett, Basinghall-street).  
Butterworth, J. Lane Head, Spottland, innkeeper. (Townsend, Staple's-inn).  
Brooke, J. and M. Webster, Merley, merchants. (Lumbert, Hatton-garden).  
Brown, J. Stockport, cotton-spinner. (Wilkinson, Gray's-inn).  
Ewer, J. Queen Anne-street, East, stay-maker. (Mr. Bolton, Great Rider-street, St. James's).  
Goodrich, L. Leicester, houer. (Messrs. Whithaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn).  
Gevens, W. Dartmouth, merchant. (Wilson, Union Street, Borough).

Hicket, J. Tallerton, coal and lime-merchant. (Mr. Lockwood, Earingwold).  
Haworth, T. Hollings, carrier. (Wordsworth, Staple's-inn).  
Jardine, A. Haverford-West, shopkeeper. (Messrs. Jenkins and James, New-inn).  
Jones, T. Exeter, builder. (Follett, Temple).  
Kirkpatrick, G. Halifax, linen-draper. (Mr. Colthurst, Bedford-row).  
Kay, R. Manchester, hatter. (C. Clements, Liverpool).  
Phillips, R. Camomile-street, victualler. (Mr. Twycroft, Thavies'-inn).  
Round, C. J. Wargrave, maltster. (Messrs. Cleve and Blunt, Old Pay-office).  
Stephenson, A. Newcastle, ship-owner. (Mr. R. Wilson, Lincoln's-inn).  
Smith, R. Hedge Nook, drover. (Owen, Temple).

DIVIDENDS



## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbott, T. Bath, builder, August 31.  
 Amner, R. Hinchley, hofier, September 17.  
 Bowring, S. and S. Trist, Cheapfide, haberdashers, Oct. 5.  
 Banton, E. Lancaster, merchant, Sept. 10.  
 Baker, R. Bristol, carver, Sept. 13.  
 Brain, T. Lawrence-hill, builder, Sept. 16.  
 Burne, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, Sept. 11.  
 Chaytor, W. Market-street, scrivener, Oct. 5.  
 Cliffole, W. Rufcombe, linen-draper, Aug. 21.  
 Cam, T. Rodborough, clothier, Sept. 4.  
 Coxheart, J. Hungerford, cabinet-maker, Aug. 28.  
 Champion, G. Bristol, merchant, Sept. 12.  
 Dickfon, R. Cullum-street, merchant, Aug. 20.  
 Davies, F. Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, coal-merchant, Sept. 25.  
 Duffin, J. and E. Chipping-Norton, and F. Duffin, of Thame, linen-draper, Aug. 31.  
 Evans, J. Portsmouth, vintner, Aug. 13.  
 Edge, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturers, Sept. 5.  
 Floud, R. and J. Shiles, Exeter, haberdasher, Aug. 28.  
 Hartley, T. Lodbury, merchant, Aug. 22.  
 Hawkins, W. J. and T. Birmingham, button-makers, Aug. 19.  
 Newett, T. Wakefield, linen-draper, Aug. 28.  
 Hobson, G. Mearsbrook, miller, Sept. 3.  
 Haynes, T. Chipping-Norton, mercer, Aug. 30.  
 Harwood, J. Birmingham, brags-founder, Aug. 28.  
 Hardwicke, S. Chipping Sodbury, banker, Sept. 2.  
 Hallows, J. Goldsmith-street, ribbon-weaver, Nov. 14.  
 Horne, S. Corham, clothier, Sept. 14.  
 Jones, J. High Holborn, carver, Aug. 20.  
 Johnson, T. and C. Newcastle, linen-draper, Sept. 12.  
 Jenkins, G. Swansea, tanner, Oct. 7.  
 Kinder, S. Kirkby in Afhfield, maltster, Aug. 19.  
 Lucas, W. N. St. Alban's, surgeon, Sept. 3.

Langdon, G. Long-Acre, coachmaker, Nov. 17.  
 Laverack, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, coal-merchant, September 11.  
 Mafon, R. Scelford, dyer, Aug. 30.  
 Melior, J. and G. Pratt, Leek, silk and twist manufacturers, Sept. 11.  
 Nabbs, J. Great Bolten, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 11.  
 Newland, P. New Alresford, leather-cutter, Aug. 31.  
 Oxley, F. Rotherham, fellmonger, Sept. 12.  
 Piddon, J. Exeter, and J. Davison, St. Thomas Apostle, cornfactors, Aug. 10.  
 Patterfon, T. East Grinstead, innkeeper, Sept. 7.  
 ———, G. Berwick, linen-draper, Aug. 30.  
 Partridge, A. and W. Ilist, Fred-street, carriers, Sept. 7.  
 Power, C. Birmingham, brags-founder, Aug. 30.  
 Radford, W. Liverpool, mercer, Aug. 14.  
 Reeve, N. Leicester, grocer, Sept. 9.  
 Rainy, W. Lawrence-lane, warehouse-man, Sept. 10.  
 Smith, G. and T. Witney, innholders, Aug. 20.  
 Shaw, C. and T. Southampton, bankers, Aug. 26.  
 Satterfield, J. Wirksworth, tanner, Aug. 26.  
 Sutton, T. Ashford, innkeeper, Sept. 6.  
 Sladen, W. Radcliffe-court, victualler, Sept. 3.  
 Spendlow, W. Spalding, draper, Sept. 14.  
 Squire, T. Mortlake, carpenter, Aug. 31.  
 Simpson, W. Newark, mercer, Sept. 13.  
 Tyndale, W. R. and W. Judfon, Minchinhampton, clothiers, Aug. 21.  
 Turner, T. Penryn, merchant, Sept. 7.  
 Tovey, W. jun. Bridge-yard, Lambeth, grocer, Aug. 34.  
 Tite, J. Loughton, farmer, Aug. 28.  
 Wilkinfon, W. and T. Chapman, Jewry-street, cornfactors, Sept. 7.  
 Warner, W. Huzlemill, Painwick, clothier, Aug. 21.  
 Wooley, T. Dudley, fender-maker, Aug. 30.  
 White, W. Ardington, maltster, Aug. 28.  
 Young, W. Ramsgate, vintner, Aug. 17.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*Married.*] At St. Mary-le-bone, John Frafer, esq. of Norton-street, to Miss Meredith, daughter of the Rev. J. Meredith, rector of Wilton.

At Lambeth, John Biddle, esq. of Cuper's-bridge, to Miss Mary Ann Smith of St. Alban's: and Stephen Smith, esq. of St. Alban's, to Miss Biddle of Cuper's-bridge.

Mr. George Ferne Bates of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Langston, daughter of the late Sir Stephen Langston, knt.

Mr. Henry Johnson of the East India House, to Miss F. Kirkman of Hammerfmith.

James Hulme, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Hunter, daughter of J. Hunter, esq. of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

At St. Mary-le-bone, J. R. Best, esq. of the Island of Barbadoes, to Miss De Vins, daughter of R. D. Vins, esq. of Wimpole-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. P. Cierlans of Boyle-street, Saville-row, to Miss Bird.

At Paddington, Charles Madryle, esq. to Miss Cheere, daughter of C. Cheere, esq.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Lieut. Supple, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss Caroline Fenwick.

*Died.*] In the 73d year of his age, at his house in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, the Right Honourable Richard Howe, Earl and Viscount Howe of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, Viscount Howe and Baron Clenawley, in Ireland. His Lordship succeeded his brother George Augustus, the late Viscount, July 5, 1758. In the year 1746, he was made Captain in the Royal Navy; in 1770, a Rear-Admiral; in 1775, a Vice-Admiral; in 1782, a full Admiral of the White; and in 1796, Admiral of the Fleet, and General of his Majesty's Marine Forces. His Lordship was

created an Earl for his eminent services in the year 1794, and was invested with the Order of the Garter. His Lordship dying without male issue, his Irish honours descend to his brother Sir William Howe; the English Earldom and Viscount become extinct: his daughters and their heirs male, claim the English Barony. This veteran of the British navy was the second son of Lord Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, who was appointed Governor of Barbadoes in the year 1732, and the eldest daughter of Baron Kilmanseck, in the Electoral service of George the 1st. He was born about the year 1725, and was only ten years of age when he lost his father. He was, during some time, at Eton College, which he left at fourteen to enter on board the *Severn*, of 50 guns, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Legge, and which formed part of the Squadron destined for the South Seas, under the command of Commodore Anson. On its arrival off Terra d'El Fuego, it suffered the greatest distress from a very long and violent tempest, in which the *Severn*, after being reduced to the utmost distress, was finally separated from it; and having refitted at Rio Janeiro, returned to Europe. Mr. Howe next served on board the *Burford*, which was one of the Squadron detached in 1743 from Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle's fleet, under the command of Commodore Knowles, to attempt the town of La Guira, on the coast of Carraccas. The *Burford* suffered very much in this enterprize, and Captain Lushington, who commanded her, having lost his thigh by a chain-shot, died soon after. Mr. Howe was now appointed Acting Lieutenant by the Commodore, and in a short time returned to England with his ship; but his commission not being confirmed by the Admiralty, he returned to his patron

in the West Indies, where he was made Lieutenant of a sloop of war; and being employed to cut an English merchantman, which had been taken by a French privateer under the guns of the Dutch settlement of St. Eustatia, and with the connivance of the Governor, out of that harbour, he executed the difficult and dangerous enterprise in such a manner, as to produce the most sanguine expectations of his future services. In 1755, Lieutenant Howe was with Admiral Vernon in the Downs, but was in a short time raised to the rank of Commander, in the Baltimore sloop of war, which joined the squadron then cruising on the coast of Scotland, under the command of Admiral Smith. During this cruise an action took place, in which Captain Howe gave a fine example of persevering intrepidity. The Baltimore, in company with another armed vessel, fell in with two French frigates of 30 guns, with troops and ammunition for the service of the Pretender, which she instantly attacked, by running between them. In the action which followed, Capt. Howe received a wound in his head, which at first appeared to be fatal. He, however, soon discovered signs of life, and when the necessary operation was performed, resumed all his former activity, continued the action, if possible, with redoubled spirit, and obliged the French ships, with their prodigious superiority in men and metal, to sheer off, leaving the Baltimore, at the same time, in such a shattered condition, as to be wholly disqualified to pursue them. He was, in consequence of this gallant service, immediately made Post Captain, and on the 1<sup>th</sup> of April, 1746, was appointed to the Triton frigate, and ordered to Lisbon, where, in consequence of Capt. Holbourne's bad state of health, he was transferred to the Rippon, destined for the Coast of Guinea. But he soon quitted that station to join his early patron Admiral Knowles in Jamaica, who appointed him first Captain of his ship of 80 guns; and at the conclusion of the war in 1748, he returned in her to England. In March 1750-51, Capt. Howe was appointed to the command of the Guinea station, in La Gloire, of 44 guns; when, with his usual spirit and activity, he checked the injurious proceedings of the Dutch Governor-General on the Coast, and adjusted the difference between the English and Dutch settlements. At the close of the year 1751, he was appointed to the Mary yacht, which was soon exchanged for the Dolphin frigate, in which he sailed to the Straights, where he executed many difficult and important services. Here he remained about three years; and soon after, on his return to England, he obtained the command of the Dunkirk of 60 guns, which was among the ships that were commissioned from an apprehension of a rupture with France. This ship was one of the fleet with which Admiral Pocowen failed to obstruct the passage of the French fleet into the Gulph of St. Lawrence,

when Capt. Howe took the Alcide, a French ship of 64 guns, off the Coast of Newfoundland. A powerful fleet being prepared, in 1757, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, to make an attack upon the French coast, Captain Howe was appointed to the Magnanime, in which ship he battered the fort on the island of Aix till it surrendered. In 1758, he was appointed Commodore of a small squadron, which failed to annoy the enemy on their coasts. This he effected with his usual success at St. Malo, where an hundred sail of ships and several magazines were destroyed; and the heavy gale blowing into shore, which rendered it impracticable for the troops to land, alone prevented the executing a similar mischief in the town and harbour of Cherbourg. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of July he returned to St. Helen's. This expedition was soon followed by another, when Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of York, was entrusted to the care of Commodore Howe, on board his ship the Essex. The fleet sailed on the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 1758, and on the 6<sup>th</sup> came to an anchor in the Bay of Cherbourg; the town was taken, and the basin destroyed. The Commodore, with his Royal Midshipman on board, next sailed to St. Malo, and as his instructions were to keep the coast of France in continual alarm, he very effectually obeyed them. The unsuccessful affair of St. Cas followed. But never was courage, skill, or humanity, more powerfully or successfully displayed than on this occasion. He went in person in his barge, which was rowed through the thickest fire, to save the retreating soldiers; the rest of the fleet, inspired by his conduct, followed his example, and at least seven hundred men were preserved, by his exertions, from the fire of the enemy or the fury of the waves. In July, in the same year (1758), his elder brother, who was serving his country with equal ardour and heroism, in America, found an early grave. That brave and admirable officer was killed in a skirmish between the advanced guard of the French, and the troops commanded by General Abercrombie, in the expedition against Ticonderago. Commodore Howe then succeeded to the titles and property of his family. In the following year (1759), Lord Howe was employed in the Channel, on board his old ship the Magnanime; but no opportunity offered to distinguish himself till the month of November, when the French fleet, under Conflans, was defeated. When he was presented to the King by Sir Edward Hawke on this occasion, his Majesty said, "Your life, my Lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In March 1760, he was appointed Colonel of the Chatham division of marines; and in September following, he was ordered by Sir Edward Hawke to reduce the French fort on the isle of Dumet, in order to save the expence of the transports employed to carry water for the use of the fleet. Lord Howe continued to serve, as occasion required,



quired, in the Channel; and in the summer of 1762, he removed to the Princess Amelia, of 80 guns, having accepted the command as Captain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, now Rear-Admiral of the Blue, serving as second in command under Sir Edward Hawke, in the Channel. On the 23d of August 1763, his Lordship was appointed to the Board of Admiralty, where he remained till August 1765: He was then made Treasurer of the Navy; and in October 1770, was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean. In March 1775, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White; and was soon after chosen to represent the borough of Dartmouth in Parliament. In the month of December, in the same year, he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue. It was on one of these promotions that Lord Hawke, then First Lord of the Admiralty, rose in the House of Peers, and said, "I advised his Majesty to make the promotion. I have tried my Lord Howe on important occasions; he never asked me how he was to execute any service, but always went and performed it." In 1778, France having become a party in the war, the French Admiral D'Estaing appeared, on the 11th of July, in sight of the British fleet, at Sandy Hook, with a considerable force of line of battle ships, in complete equipment and condition. Most of the ships under Lord Howe had been long in service, were not well manned, and were not line of battle ships of the present day. The French Admiral, however, remained seven days without making an attack, and by that time Lord Howe had disposed his inferior force in such a manner as to set him at defiance. On D'Estaing's leaving the Hook, Lord Howe heard of the critical situation of Rhode Island, and made every possible exertion to preserve it. He afterwards acted chiefly on the defensive. Such a conduct appears to have been required, from the state of his fleet, and the particular situation of the British cause in America. He, however, contrived to baffle all the designs of the French Admiral; and may be said, considering the disadvantages with which he was surrounded, to have conducted and closed the campaign with honour. Lord Howe now resigned the command to Admiral Byron; and on his return to England in October, immediately struck his flag. In the course of this year, he had been advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the White, and shortly after, to the same rank in the Red Squadron. On the change of Administration in the year 1782, Lord Howe was raised to the dignity of a Viscount of Great Britain, having been previously advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. He was then appointed to command the fleet fitted out for the relief of Gibraltar; and he fulfilled the important objects of this expedition. That fortress was effectually relieved, the hostile fleet baffled, and dared in vain to battle; and different squadrons de-

tached to their important destinations; while the ardent hopes of his country's foes were disappointed. Peace was concluded shortly after Lord Howe's return from performing this important service: and in January 1783, he was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty. That office, in the succeeding April, he resigned to Lord Keppel; but was re-appointed on the 30th of December in the same year. On the 24th of September 1787, he was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the White; and in July 1788, he finally quitted his station at the Admiralty. In the following August he was created an Earl of Great Britain. On the commencement of the present war in 1793, Earl Howe accepted the command of the western squadron, at the particular and personal request of his Majesty, and justified the choice which his Sovereign had made at such a perilous and important moment. The glorious victory of the first of June soon followed; the fleet, which was one of the most powerful that France had ever equipped for sea, was totally vanquished, and seven ships of the enemy's line were in possession of the conqueror. On the 26th of the same month, their Majesties, with three of the Princesses, arrived at Portsmouth, and proceeded the next morning in barges to visit Lord Howe's ship, the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead. His Majesty held a Naval Levee on board, and presented the victorious Admiral with a sword, enriched with diamonds and a gold chain, with the naval medal suspended from it. The thanks of both houses of parliament, the freedom of the city of London, and the universal acclamations of the nation followed the acknowledgements of the sovereign. In the course of the following year, he was appointed General of Marines, on the death of Admiral Forbes; and finally resigned the command of the western squadron in April 1797. On the 2d of June in the same year, he was invested with the insignia of the garter. The last public act of a life employed against the foreign enemies of his country, was exerted to compose its internal dissensions. It was the lot of Earl Howe to contribute to the restoration of the fleet, which he had conducted to glory on the sea, to loyalty in the harbour. His experience suggested the measures to be pursued by government on the alarming mutinies, which in 1797 distressed and terrified the nation; while his personal exertions powerfully promoted the dispersion of that spirit, which had, for a time, changed the very nature of British seamen, and greatly helped to recall them to their former career of duty and obedience. In the year 1758, his Lordship married Mary, daughter of Chiverton Harrop, esq. of Welby, in the county of Leicestershire. His issue by this Lady, is Lady Sophia Charlotte, married to the Hon. Pen Ashton Curzon, eldest son of Lord Curzon, who is lately dead; Lady Mary Indiana, and Lady Louisa Catharine, married to the present Earl of Albemarle, of Ireland.

At

At Hamilton-Palace, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. His Grace was son to James Duke of Hamilton by Elizabeth, late Duchess of Argyle; was born 1756, and succeeded his brother in 1769. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Burrel, esq. and sister to the present Lord Gwydir. Lord Archibald Hamilton, his uncle, succeeds to the title and estates. His Grace was Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and Keeper of the Palaces of Holyroodhouse and Linlithgow.

On Sunday, the 11th of August, at his apartments at Pimlico, in the 40th year of his age, Captain William Skinner, of the marines, a gentleman well known in the literary circles of London, Paris and Rome, and whose active pen has for several years interested the public in a great variety of literary compositions. He jocosely prided himself in being "*a man of Kent*;" but having entered when a youth into the marine service he has resided a very small portion of his life in his native county. During the American war he was in active service on the coast of North America and also in the West Indies, and having been captured by one of the enemy's cruizers he suffered a vigorous imprisonment at Rutland in New England. His fatigue and exposure to variety of climate during this war brought on the nervous debility, which continued through the remainder of his life, and which at length unhappily occasioned his premature death. After the peace of 1783, he resided a considerable time at Paris, and having resented some indecorous behaviour, he suffered the consequence of a *lettre de cachet*, which was obtained by the influence of the very person from whom he had demanded satisfaction. Having seen and felt the tyranny of the ancient *regime*, he warmly participated in the general feeling on the destruction of the Bastille, and naturally associating with many of the leaders of the patriotic party he became an object of the notice of the British ambassador, and of the watchful suspicion of the British administration. Conceiving, however, that he did not overstep the bounds of prudence as long as his own government took no ostensible part against the Revolution, he continued in Paris, and without reserve associated with Manuel, Valadi, Anacharsis Clootz, and other leading patriots; became a member of the Jacobin Club, and on the day of the Grand Federation rather indiscreetly marched in the famous mock procession of the Orator of the Human Race, as a representative of the British nation! Respecting the popular follies of those days he has since declared himself ashamed of the part he was induced to take, he was hurried away at the time by the sublime and eternal principles of the first revolution, but he has since been among the foremost to express his detestation and horror at the tragical consequences which have arisen from a desertion of those first principles, and from the insincerity of Louis XVI, and the

league against the republic. He left France on the prospect of hostilities with his own country, and would gladly have obeyed the call of duty and honour, by entering into active service on board of the British fleet. He soon found, however, by his being passed over in subsequent promotions that he had incurred the displeasure of his majesty's ministers; and although such a feeling on their part was what he must have expected, yet he was visibly chagrined, and after various unsuccessful attempts to regain the confidence of the admiralty, he abandoned himself to the most bitter feeling on the injury which he had done himself in his profession. He has since, in a great measure, devoted himself to literature, chiefly as a translator from the French, a task for which he was eminently qualified; as a writer of essays, and of papers of wit and humour for the newspapers, and as the occasional editor of some of them. The readers of the Monthly Magazine have been occasionally indebted to his labours, particularly in the French anecdotes\*, in some original articles relative to the ruins of Herculaneum, on the Philological Researches of M. le Brigant, on the Fine Arts, &c. &c. As his literary labours were various and considerable, so they were proportionably lucrative, and latterly his income from this source could not have been much short of 300l. per annum, independantly of his half-pay as a captain of marines. The pressure of literary business and a fear that he might be struck off the half-pay list, at length, however, increased his nervous irritability and depression, in so violent a degree, as to alarm the most intimate of his friends, one of whom persuaded him, a few weeks since, as a remedy, to accompany him in an excursion into the country. He returned to London on the day which preceded his death, and in the evening superintended the publication of a respectable newspaper, of which he was the editor. About eleven he returned to his lodgings, and having sat up the whole night, at seven in the morning he discharged a pistol through his head! The Coroner's Inquest were fully justified in their verdict of insanity, as it was obvious that he had for some time laboured under an hypochondriacal affection. Of the cultivated understanding, goodness of heart, uprightness of conduct, and gentlemanly demeanour of this lamented and unfortunate man, it is impossible to speak or conceive too highly. His virtues and talents will long live in the memory of his numerous friends; and his untimely and melancholy fate will remain an impressive proof how little even the best and wisest of us are at all times in our own power.

Suddenly, William Champion, esq. Joint Sheriff of the city of London, and lately elected Alderman of Billingsgate Ward.

\* Among these the articles of Valadi and Manuel are esteemed his happiest compositions.



At Osborn's Hotel in the Adelphi, C. Barber, esq. lately a free-merchant at Calcutta. This gentleman had realised in India a fortune of more than 200,000l.: he arrived in the last fleet, and had been at the hotel only one week. Upon his death bed, he declared, he did not know that he had any relation, and that it was out of his power to name an heir to his great wealth!

In Fleet-street, Mrs. Knapp, wife of Mr. Knapp.

In the 49th year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Thomas Pouncy, Engraver; a man of the first eminence in his profession. He was the brother-in-law, and most distinguished of the disciples of Woollett, with whose vigour and richness of style he has happily united the freedom and simplicity of Vivares, "and with a maiter's hand and poet's fire," has blended both with his own view of nature. His works, of which the principal are after Wilson, Farington, and Hearne, will always be admired wherever legitimate art, and true taste, are not obscured by false glitter so much the fashion of the day; and the hospitality of his manners, the liberality of his sentiments, and the goodness of his heart, will long be remembered with regret by those who had the happiness of being intimately known to him.

In Edgware-road, the Rev. Dr. Brupston.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, William Burt Corlett, esq.

At Addiscombe, near Croydon, Mrs. Brickwood, wife of John Brickwood, esq.

At Paddington, aged 27, Mrs. Porter, wife of Stephen Porter, esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Tottenham, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Reeves, colourman, of Holborn-bridge.

In Ely-place, Francis Hancroft, esq. deputy treasurer of the Ordnance.

In Curzon-street, May Fair, Joseph Spillbury, esq. late of the Custom-House.

At New Cross, aged 25, Miss Warner, daughter of Isaac Warner, esq.

At Fulham, aged 72, Mrs. Heptinfall.

In Park-lane, Mr. Luke Davy, of Langford, Norfolk.

In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Price, wife of Joseph Price, esq.

In Boswell-court, Mrs. Durnford, wife of C. Durnford, esq.

At Kensington Gravel-pits, Mrs. Lehcup, wife of Peter Lehcup, esq.

In Holborn, Mr. S. Strode.

In Dean-street, Soho, aged 85, W. Tod, esq.

In Lincoln's-Inn, Mrs. Cross, wife of P. B. Cross, esq.

In Serle-street, Capt. C. Price of the Navy.

#### IRELAND.

*Died.*] Suddenly, Sir Peter Nugent, bart. of Donore, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, greatly lamented by his disconsolate family and numerous friends, to whom his virtues so justly endeared him as a son, brother,

husband, and friend. His benevolence, generosity and charity were unbounded. Sir Peter was born Sept. 29, 1746. On the 30th of May, 1785, he married Mary, the eldest daughter of Sir James Hodges, relict of William Rogers, esq. He succeeded his brother, Sir James Nugent, in his title and estates in April 1794. The title is extinct.

At Dublin, on the 20th June, Dr. Murray, provost of Trinity College.—This gentleman was the father of the University over which he presided, as well by length of standing, as by the office which he held. It is now upwards of half a century since he became a fellow, and within that period he witnessed several complete successions of new members in the corporation; by all of them he was beloved and venerated. Love of seclusion, and a devoted attachment to literature, must have been his motives for continuing so long an academic life: for, by the constitution of the Dublin college, scarcely a year passes in which some one of its fellows may not go out on a college living; of course he must many times have rejected what, to others, would have been an alluring opportunity of emerging from the torpitude and strictness of college regimen, into a free enjoyment of the world in ease and affluence; for the livings in which the college of Dublin provides for its retiring members are rich, none of them less than five or six hundred pounds per annum, and many of them producing eleven or twelve hundred. Dr. Murray was not, like most of the other fellows of the Dublin University, prompted by love to interpret the fellows' oath in such a manner as to permit at once the keeping of a wife and a fellowship. He not only remained in that state of celibacy which so well corresponds with the duties of a college tutor, but, if one may safely judge of the progress of passion from extrinsic circumstances, never even in idea violated the laws of the strictest chastity.—His plan of life, indeed, almost precluded temptation. He scarcely ever ventured into the company of any but his near college friends, and even in their society very rarely indulged. His time was always fully occupied either by duty or study. He acted with the regularity of mechanism; and if the doctor possessed such a power as *fancy*, not a moment was left for the imagination to revel in. Dr. Murray, prior to his elevation to the provostship, was for many years mathematical lecturer; and in the discharge of the duty of that office displayed singular skill in the very difficult art of teaching.—There was a simplicity, precision and clearness in his method which conveyed his ideas even on the abstract and difficult science of analytics (for it is to that branch the mathematical lecturer in the University of Dublin is chiefly confined) with the greatest ease and accuracy, while the comprehensive and masterly view which he exhibited of

of every part of the science which he treated, proved him to possess an understanding of the most vigorous character. It was a distinguishing feature of the doctor as a lecturer, that he considered every thing in science as of equal value; he would treat as of the same moment in a demonstration, the most obvious and easy step, and the most abstruse and difficult; and would take equal pains to direct a pupil how to draw a line, or copy a diagram, as to guide him through a proof the most difficult and prolix. It is now several years since Dr. Murray compiled the epitome of logic which bears his name, and which is the first book put into the hands of the students in the University of Dublin. It bears the strongest marks of being the production of such a mind as his; it displays the clearest, most abstracting, and strong understanding, and at the same time that it wears the appearance of being a collection of the most simple elements, scarcely contains a proposition that is not pregnant with profound learning. Though Dr. Murray was for so many years a senior fellow of an University, which has been reckoned, perhaps not untruly, one of the most wealthy in Europe, and of which the senior fellows are estimated to possess above 800*l.* per annum, and though he lived during the whole of that time with great frugality, having no family and keeping but two servants, yet he saved no money. It is believed, indeed it is known, that he has cast his bread upon the waters; his charity has been neither ostentatious nor splendid, but it has been extensive and useful; much of it has had for its objects those who were connected with him by blood; but much also has been dispersed among those who had no claim to his bounty but that which misfortune and poverty had given them. It is among the merits of Lord Fitzwilliam's administration, as Viceroy of Ireland, that he appointed this singularly learned and virtuous old man to the provostship of the University. By doing so, he has restored to that seminary the blessings of peace and concord to which it had for some years been a stranger. The late provost, Mr. Hutchinson, had been what the academicians call an *extern*; he had not been bred in the college over which he was appointed to preside. This had been considered by the Fellows, as an injury as well as an insult to the body, out of which they contended an head for the University should always be appointed. Hence the Fellows and the Provost were almost perpetually in a state of hostility. Under Dr. Murray there existed the most perfect concord between the head and the members, and all seemed to pursue sincerely that which should be the aim of all, the good government of the college, and the improvement of the students in morals and learning.— If any inconvenience arose from the appointment of Dr. Murray to the high office he held, it resulted from his being too little an active man of the world, by which he was the

less able to counteract and restrain the agitating and domineering spirit which will sometimes shew itself in ecclesiastical as well as other corporations. On the Sunday preceding his death he had complained of a shivering, but in no alarming degree, and his physician only directed him not to go abroad according to his custom on that or the next day. His shivering abated on the Sunday, and he considered himself, during the following day, as in his ordinary state of health. On the morning of Tuesday, however, at about two o'clock, he was seized with a violent spasmodic affection in his stomach; he was scarcely able to direct his servant to go for Dr. Hall, one of the very few unmarried fellows who therefore reside in college. Dr. Hall immediately attended him, and found him in a very alarming state indeed. He sent for other assistance, but before any arrived the Provost expired in his arms. No man was perhaps ever more sincerely regretted by those over whom he was placed than Dr. Murray. In the University he was looked up to with a degree of respect and affection, which it is not easy to conceive; nor was there probably a single individual within the walls, who did not feel sorrow at his death, however likely it might be that his own interest would be forwarded by the event\*. Dr. Murray died at the age of 73. He had been forty-nine years a fellow of college, and four years provost. On Saturday morning he was interred in the new College-chapel. The fellows and scholars attended his funeral with scarfs and handkerchiefs; the students without any peculiar dress. A Latin oration was delivered on the occasion by Dr. Hall, one of the most intimate friends of the deceased, and the funeral service and anthem were performed in a very solemn and affecting manner. Dr. Murray, it is very remarkable, left no will, nor did he indeed leave much property. Though he had been for four years provost, at an income of nearly 3000*l.* per annum; and for a great number of years a senior fellow, at an income which must have exceeded his expences by full 500*l.* per annum; he yet was not at his death possessed of property of any kind to the amount of 4000*l.*; the surplus of his income having been annually distributed in private charity, or bestowed in donations to a number of dependent relatives. What property he did die possessed of goes to his brother Dr. Murray, the incumbent of a considerable church living in the North of Ireland. His library is considered as the most valuable part of his assets. It is a large collection of the best authors in every science, and besides scholastic books, contains a most perfect collection of the best voyages, travels, books of geography, charts, &c. &c. He is succeeded as provost by Dr. Kearney, the late vice-provost.

\* When one of the Fellows is raised to a Provostship, the others are advanced one step in seniority, a vacancy of course there follows.



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Twenty-two journeymen shoemakers of Newcastle, were convicted of a conspiracy against their masters to raise their wages, at the last assizes. They were ordered to find security for their future good behaviour.

The execution of Mary Nicholson, for poisoning her mistress, took place pursuant to her sentence, at Durham. The poor creature suffered the most excruciating torments, for very soon after her suspension, the rope broke, and upwards of an hour elapsed before another was procured. In the interim she recovered her faculties, and conversed with her relatives, when she was again launched into eternity amidst the shrieks and cries of the spectators.

The Duke of Northumberland is said to contribute 7000 l. per annum as his quota of the Income Tax.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Snowball, wharfinger, to Mrs. Embleton of Newcastle. Mr. Thomas Peck, of York, to Miss Cockburn, of Newcastle. Thomas Wade, esq. of Fatfield, to Miss Reynolds. John Ware, esq. of Shirkbenbeck, Yorkshire, to Miss Cooper Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. T. Wilson.

At Ryton, Mr. F. Laidman, of North Shields, butcher, to Miss Clarke of Ryton.

At Hexham, Mr. William Robson, of Erring-Bridge-End, farmer, to Miss Wilkinson, of Colwell.

At Boldon, near Newcastle, Mr. C. Sheraton of Newton Bewley, near Stockton, to Miss Cole of East Boldon near Sunderland.

At Lanchester, Thomas White, jun. esq. of Woodlands, to Miss Surtees of Ford.

At Wycliffe, near Barnard-Castle, Mr. Collier, to Miss Allen.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. William Bailey, formerly of the Star and Garter inn, North Shields. Mr. Robert Elliot, agent to Mr. Alderman Blacket. Major General Lord Viscount Fielding. Aged 65, Mrs. Belleny, wife of Mr. B. Baker. Mrs. Ridley, relict of the late Mr. Ridley. Mr. Thomas M'Millan. Aged 61. Mr. Thomas Gaull, wine-merchant.

At Hexham, at an advanced age, Mr. Geo. Oxley, gardener.

At North Shields, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, of the Star and Garter inn.

At Coxlodge, near Newcastle, Miss Bulman, daughter of Mr. W. Bulman.

At Durham, aged 21, Mr. John Thompson, jun. cabinet-maker. Mr. Hoult, of the Red Lion inn. Mr. Robert Punshen, late of the Queen's Head inn.

At Lanchester, aged 80, Mr. C. Ward; he had amassed a large fortune by extreme parsimony.

At Krammerston-Hill-Head, W. Sinclair, esq. writer to the signet.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Thompson.

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At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. M. Christopher.

At Stockton, Mrs. Seymour. Mr. R. Lumley.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A plan is in agitation for removing the walls of Carlisle, with a view to add to the healthiness of that city.

An inmate of the poor-house at Whitehaven has invented a machine for spinning cotton into cords, by which one person can do the work of four.

The Corporation of Carlisle have purchased a large property in Fisher-street, upon which they intend to build a commodious market-house.

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle have directed Avery to build a superb and complete organ for the cathedral.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Mr. C. Pearson, to Miss Jane Gaty. Mr. Joseph Richardson, cabinet-maker, to Miss Dall. Mr. James Taggart, to Miss M. Jackson. Mr. B. Robinson, to Miss M. Kirkbride.

At Workington Mr. Askew, attorney, to Miss Westray, daughter of the late Captain Westray, of Whitehaven.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Coulthard. Mr. T. Hodgson. Aged 19, Miss E. Slack. Miss Waugh. Mrs. A. Holiday, widow of the late Mr. C. Holiday. Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. J. M. Wright, cabinet-maker.

At Kewick, Mr. R. Ellwood, serjeant-major in the Westmoreland militia.

At Sandwith, near Whitehaven, aged 56, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. W. Smith.

At Workington, aged 40, Mr. W. Eckford, bookseller.

At Whitehaven, aged 73, Mrs. Albridge, widow of the late Mr. Albridge, inn-keeper.

At Waver-Bank, aged 68, Mr. Jacob Stamper.

At Calderbridge, aged 40, the Rev. Mr. Hall, curate of Ponsonby.

At Egremont, Mr. J. Barras, stone-cutter.

## YORKSHIRE.

The woollen-manufactory of Messrs. Wormald and Co. at Leeds has been burnt.

Twelve rein-deer from Lapland were lately landed at Hull, intended for the Duke of Norfolk.

An Agricultural Society is proposed to be established at Thriisk. These useful institutions are rapidly spreading through the country, and producing the most beneficial effects in the practice of agriculture.

Mr. W. Tunstall, of Nidd, announces that the expence of threshing wheat by his portable threshing machine is no more than twopence per bushel, and that the saving is one bushel in ten.

On Tuesday the 23d ult. a violent storm of lightning and thunder did great damage in the city of York and throughout the West Riding. It extended to Carlisle, &c.

The late Mrs. Abercrombie left 250l. among five of the excellent charities that do honour to the city of York.

A petition has been presented from the Merchants and Ship Owners of Hull to the Privy Council, against the proposed plan of employing Neutral Ships to import the produce of Russia. They assert that the ships now employed, with the 18,000 tons on the Greenland trade, are sufficient for the purpose, and that the employment of neutral vessels would be highly prejudicial to the shipping interest and to that nursery of British seamen the Baltic trade.

The Magistrates of Sheffield have been exerting themselves like those of Birmingham, to prevent the practice of tippling on Sundays.

*Married.*] At York, Mr. James Kitching, glove-manufacturer, to Miss Johnson. Capt. Hill, of Scarborough, to Miss M. White of York. Mr. Wilson, surgeon in 13th light dragoons, to Miss Fox, of York. Mr. Richardson, to Miss Dodsworth.

At Halifax, Mr. Edward Rigby, of Manchester, to Miss M. Lord, of Halifax.

At Leeds, the Rev. James Milton, of Fawcett, to Miss J. Garforth of the former place. Mr. John Kemplay, to Miss M. Finney.

At Batley, Mr. John Rhodes of Gomersall, to Miss Oldroyd of Batley.

At Badeworth, Mr. W. Hepworth of Bramwith, to Miss Mason, of Rogerthorpe near Wentbridge.

At Stagwood Hill, near Holmfirth, Mr. Johnson, of Barnsley, surgeon, to Miss L. Newton of the former place.

At Keighley, Mr. G. Greenwood, of Hull, merchant, to Miss S. Clapham, of Tittley near Keighley.

At Whitkirk, Mr. Thomas Gill of Leeds, to Mrs. Markham of Hatton, near the former place.

At Wakefield, Mr. Timothy Crowther of Little Gomersall, merchant, to Miss Brocke of the former place.

At Grifely, John Grimston, esq. of Neswick, to Miss C. Dixon, daughter of the late J. Dixon, esq. of Gledhow.

At Rippon, Mr. Thomas Drake, to Miss Sequeira.

*Died.*] At York, aged 69, Mrs. Riddale, wife of Mr. Riddale. Mr. G. Elliott, bricklayer; he was killed by the falling of a wall which he was repairing. Aged 49, Mr. John Clark. Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. Cartwright of the Robin Hood inn. Mr. Duncan. Aged 75, Mr. A. Glass, formerly a silversmith at London.

At Leeds, Mrs. Elam, relict of the late Mr. John Elam. Aged 21, Miss F. Kendall. Mr. C. Hopwood. Mr. J. Floyd, surgeon. Mr. Denton, liquor-merchant.

At Hull, aged 93, Mrs. Travis, a maiden lady. Aged 74, Mrs. S. Thorley.

At Balby, near Doncaster, Mr. Atkin, tanner.

At Scholes, near Leeds, suddenly, Richard Brooke, esq. lieutenant colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoon guards.

At Knaresborough, aged 49, Mr. Thomas Wilks, brewer.

At Morley, near Leeds, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, in the 80th year of his age. He was the oldest member of the Presbyterian class of ministers in the West-Riding; and until incapacitated for active usefulness by a paralytic attack in the year 1794, one of the most popular and generally acceptable preachers in that connexion. As a man, and as a christian, his conduct throughout life was highly honourable and exemplary. In his earlier years he was settled at Henllan, in Carmarthenshire; but from the year 1763, at Morley. The chapel in which he officiated is a very ancient fabric, and was formerly the mother church of the parish of Batley. In the year 1650, a lease of it, together with the parsonage house, and an adjoining glebe, was granted for 500 years, by the Earl of Suffolk, the impropiator to a number of seoffees; who, at least, since the revolution, appear to have been dissenters from the established church, and to have maintained the dissenting forms of worship. The present minister, the Rev. Mr. Lucas, has, under his care, the Common Prayer Book used in that chapel in the reigns of Charles II, and James II, with this inscription on the inside of the cover, "Morley town book common prayer."

At Kirby Wharfe, near Tadcaster, the Rev. T. Radley, vicar of that place.

At Horbury, near Wakefield, Miss Rayner, daughter of Mr. W. Rayner, merchant.

At Otley, after a short illness, Mr. Ritchie, woollen-draper.

At Jumpels, near Halifax, aged 77, Mr. Ramden.

At Farcholm, aged 68, G. Meeke, esq.

At Stanningly, near Leeds, Mr. Joseph Varley.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette contains melancholy details of the mischief done near Manchester by the floods.

A general annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, was held at the Bridgewater's-arms, in Manchester, on Monday the 5th of August, when the following premiums were adjudged:

To William Richardson, of Lilly Hill, for having the pasture land of his farm laid down, drained, fenced and improved in the completest manner—a silver cup, value seven guineas.

To John Haslam, of Turton, for floating six acres of land—a silver cup, value seven guineas.

To Michael Norton, of Pendleton, for raising the greatest quantity of good compost, and therewith covering twenty-two statute acres of land—a silver cup, value five guineas.

To John Kerfshaw, of Turton, for draining thirty-eight acres of land with stone—a silver cup, value seven guineas.

Mr.



Mr. Phillips, farmer, of Eccles, near Manchester, has been presented, by his landlord, with a superb silver cup, value ten guineas, with this inscription: "The gift of Richard Willis, esq. to John Phillips, of Eccles, for the excellent management and condition of his farm at the expiration of eleven years, without any lease."

*Married.*] At Lancaster, Mr. C. Sherfon, ironmonger, to Miss Herdman. Mr. Thomas Green, of Manchester, to Miss Longshaw. Mr. J. Gore, to Miss Shaw.

At Liverpool, the Rev. T. Bold, to Miss Rutson. Mr. John Coward, of Nebthwaite, near Ulverstone, to Miss M. Trout of the former place. Mr. Robinson, to Miss Horrocks. Mr. J. R. Dawnie, to Miss Smith. Capt. E. Clark, to Miss Rogerfon. Mr. J. Banner, to Miss Higham, of Marlborough. Mr. T. Hartley, to Miss J. Redhead. Mr. W. Prescott, to Miss M. Carson. Mr. John Upton, of Shrewsbury, to Miss C. Goulbourn, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, Mr. John Wilkinson, to Miss A. Longbottom. Capt. A. Thomson, of Liverpool, to Miss Thomson, daughter of Mr. Thomson, stationer, of Manchester. Mr. W. Ogden, to Miss E. Hardcastle. Mr. J. Morris, hat-manufacturer, to Miss E. Mellor, of Witley Grove. James Edge, esq. to Miss Jevon, daughter and coheirefs of the late A. Jevon, esq. of Tipton Hall, Stafford. Mr. J. W. Austin, to Miss C. Heywood. J. W. Lubbock, esq. of London, to Miss M. Entwistle, daughter of J. Entwistle, esq. of Rusholme. Mr. W. Slack, to Mrs. Butterworth. Mr. J. Lignum, to Mrs. Nelson. Mr. J. Radford, of Salford, to Miss E. Taylor. Mr. John Albiston, to Miss A. Withington, daughter of Mr. P. Withington, of Hulme. Mr. John Geary, woollen-draper, to Miss M. Thompson. Mr. J. Wood, to Miss A. Higgins.

At Salford, the Rev. W. Salmon, rector of Sandbach, to Miss Barrow, daughter of the late Mr. Barrow, of Salford.

At Ormskirk, Mr. J. Robinson, woollen-draper, to Miss Aitley.

At Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, attorney, to Miss E. Haworth.

At Rochdale, Mr. John Orford, of Heywood, to Miss E. Holt, daughter of Mr. R. Holt, of Chamber-house.

At Arrad-font, near Ulverstone, Mr. J. Gore, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Shaw.

At Poulten, Mr. R. Yates, of Blackburn, to Miss Hull, of Poulton.

At Padiham, Mr. W. Chippindale, of Blackburn, cotton-merchant, to Miss Iherwood.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mr. G. Watson, dyer. Miss Hatfield. Mr. P. Fearnhead. Mr. M. Wilkinson. Mr. P. Clare, a quaker, he was well known as an excellent mechanic. Miss M. M. Mather, daughter of the late Mr. R. Mather; she was confined to her bed more than ten years; and sustained the affliction with uncommon fortitude.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Wardle, wife of Mr. Wardle, surgeon. Mr. C. Focke, merchant. Miss C. Hodson. Mrs. Dawson, relict of the late Dr. Dawson. Mrs. Ward, widow of the late Capt. T. Ward. Aged 21, Miss J. Watson, daughter of the late Mr. R. Watson. In the workhouse, aged 105, Mary Jones. Miss F. Dawson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, of the Mount. Mrs. Cafs, wife of Mr. W. Cafs. Aged 36, Capt. James Bacheope. Rev. S. Medley, nearly 30 years minister of the Baptists Congregation. Mr. N. Thornborough. Aged 87, Mr. R. Green, brazier. William Bowden, he belonged to a Norwich-flat; falling over board in the King and Queen's Dock, he caught hold of the gunwale of the vessel, where he hung for some time, till unfortunately a brig coming in, he was instantly crushed to death: the poor man has left a wife and seven children.

At Blackburn, aged 81, Mrs. Lancaster.

At Newton, Rev. J. Garton, many years curate of that place.

At Prescott, Mr. R. Molyneaux, lieutenant in the Prescott volunteers.

At Rochdale, Miss M. Holt, daughter of Mr. Holt, attorney.

At Chowbent, aged 64, Mr. James Collier, formerly nail-manufacturer.

At Salford, Mr. A. Greenwood.

At Farnworth, Miss Moss, daughter of the late Rev. T. Moss.

At Preston, Mr. Wrenshall.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Lieutenant Baynham, of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to Miss M. E. Hoitage, daughter of the late Mr. Hoitage, Proctor.

At Malpas, Mr. Thomas Poyser, of Great Queen-street, London, to Miss Large of the former place.

*Died.*] At Chester, the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. Mr. William Hale, formerly butcher. Thomas Walker, a blind man, he was found drowned in the river near Dee Mills, and it is supposed he was intoxicated.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Birch.

At Offerton, near Stockport, Mr. Samuel Orme.

At Neston, Mrs. Woods, wife of Mr. Woods, attorney at law.

At Moor, Miss E. Caldwell, aged 20.

At Poulton-cum-Seacombe, the Lady of Admiral Smith.

At Belgrave-bridge, near Chester, John Phoenix, of Chester, was found dead, it is supposed he fell from his cart, and the wheel going over him occasioned his death.

At Pointon, Mr. M. Pickford, London carrier.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

Mr. Carrington, apothecary at Bakewell, lately gave an emetic to a young lady, who came to Buxton, for the benefit of her health, by which she threw off her stomach a live

newt three inches and a quarter in length, which Mr. C. still preserves in his shop.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. Edward Hopkinson, currier of Chesterfield, to Miss E. Lutton of the former place.

At Hatherfage, Mr. J. White, merchant, to Miss M. Furness, daughter of Mr. B. Furness, button-manufacturer.

At Aston-upon-Trent, Mr. Flack to Miss Soreby, both of Cavendish bridge.

At Tibshelf, Mr. Thomas Burton, to Mrs. Hodgkinson.

At Mickleover, the Rev. John Ward, to Mrs. Waring.

At Ashborne, Mr. Samuel Harding, of Willow Bridge Wells, Staffordshire, to Miss Hartshorne of the former place.

At Melbourn, Mr. David Tomlinson, to Miss Webster.

At Barlborough, the Rev. Richard Ward, of Coomford, to Miss Marshall, of Nittiker hill.

At Dronfield, aged 83, James Drabble, to Mary Crooks, aged 57, both of Unston, after a courtship of twenty years and upwards.

*Died.*] At Derby, aged 20, Miss E. Handford.

At Knowl, near New Mill, aged 81, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Gaskell.

At Eckington, at a very advanced age, Mrs. S. Gales, relict of the late Mr. T. Gales.

At Knabb House, aged 21, of a decline, Decimus Dakeyne, gent.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Cooper, of Hull, to Miss Priestley of the former place. Mr. Lound, ironmonger, to Miss Spurr.

At Bulwell, Mr. Watson, brazier, of Retford, to Miss Clark, of the former place.

At Workop, Sir James Nicholson, bart. of Glenberry, Scotland, to Miss Wharton, daughter of Major Wharton.

At Holmepierrepont, W. Sandy, gent. to Miss Lowe, of Baffingham.

At Elksley, near Retford, the Rev. John Mason, of Ingoldby, near Grantham, to Miss Barton, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 71, Thomas Mettam, esq. Aged 29, Mr. W. Handley. Aged 68, Mrs. Place.

At the White Lion inn, Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, viscount Wentworth, &c. He arrived the evening before, supped with a good appetite, retired to bed about eleven o'clock, and at eight the next morning his servant found him dead in bed, he is supposed to have died of an apoplectic fit.

At Hoveringham, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, farmer.

At Sweinton, near Nottingham, aged 66, D. Smith, gent.

At Little Carlton, Mr. J. Morris, a respectable traveller in the grocery business.

At Norwell, Mrs. Templeman, wife of Mr. Templeman, butcher.

At Workop, aged 78, Mr. W. Barbaroux.

At East Retford, Mr. J. White, late of Nottingham, plumber, &c.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The drainage of 100,000 acres in South Holland, is in a state of forwardness, 10,000 acres were formerly saved in the parish of Long Sutton.

*Married.*] At Lincoln, Mr. Clarke, of the Sloop, public-house, to Miss Hide. Mr. William Patrick, grocer, to Miss S. Trotter, daughter of Mr. Trotter, brewer. Mr. Wm. Elsey, farmer of Hemmingby, to Miss Blyth, of the former place.

At Stamford, William Harper, esq. of the Rutland Fencible Cavalry, to Miss Coddington, second daughter of Alderman Coddington of this place.

At Louth, Mr. G. Outram, aged 69, to Miss P. Lobley, aged 16.

At Saltfleetby, Mr. William King, to Miss Taylor of Louth.

At Ashby, near Horncastle, Mr. David Smith, of Lincoln, grocer, to Miss J. Smith, of the former place.

At Sibsey, Mr. Dickens of Skirbeck, to Mrs. Bland of the former place.

At Edenham, Mr. John Hairby, of Hundleby, to Miss Lenton, of Grimsthorpe.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, late of Spalding, to Miss Northon, of Stamford.

At Bourn, Mr. Lupton, son of Mr. R. Lupton, of Tickencote Warren, to Miss Halford of the former place.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Samuel Dunn, of Barnsley, grocer, to Miss Elmhirst of the former place.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 63, Mr. Robert Green, formerly apothecary and chemist. Aged 36, Mr. M. Clapham, master of the Black Horse public house. Aged 40, Mr. Joseph Daubrey, plumber, &c.

William Cooper, fellmonger, he was found lying dead in a heap of lime; he was subject to fits, with which it is supposed he was afflicted at the time of his death.

Aged 20, Mr. John Hall, corn-merchant. Mr. Joseph Smith, of the Plough public-house. Mrs. Stennett, wife of Mr. Stennett, butcher.

On the road between Boston and Sleaford, on his return to Gainsborough, Samuel Lester, a private in the South Lincoln Supplementary Militia; he was killed by the overturning of a cart into a ditch, the contents of the cart falling on him.

At Burgh in the Marsh, Mr. Graftsley, surgeon.

At Spillby, Miss M. Franklin, daughter of Mr. W. Franklin, mercer. Mr. T. Hill, butcher. Mrs. Sleddall, wife of Mr. T. Sleddall.

At Horncastle, Mr. L. Bilton, schoolmaster. Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Simpson, officer of Excise; he was an honest man and is much lamented.

At Hilton Hologate, Mr. William Bilton, son



son of Mr. G. Bilton, he put a period to his existence by shooting himself.

At Hamstone near Lincoln, aged 85, E. Hales; she walked six miles a few days before.

At Louth, Mrs. Allison of the Blue-stone-Inn. Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Parker, of the Black Bull.

At Nacton near Lincoln, aged 56, Mr. Robert Watkinson, farmer.

At Stamford, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Barber, gardener.

At Bourn, aged 11, Miss Stewart.

At Linwood Grange near Sleaford, ——— Bury, esq. his estate which is very considerable, devolves to the Rev. B. B. Collins, of Bath, well known in the neighbourhood of Leeds as a public preacher.

At Golberton, Mrs. Hodson, wife of Mr. Hodson, blacksmith.

At Boston, aged 64, sincerely lamented, Mr. William Hellaby.

#### RUTLAND.

*Died.*] At Belton, Mr. Loakes.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

The total of the calls upon the Ashby de la Zouch Canal are at this time 90 per cent, which indicate its speedy completion. Earl Moira's coals are already announced at Bosworth for 8s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. Hartopp, the intelligent resident of Dalby Hall, has lately gratified the nobility and gentry of his neighbourhood with theatrical performances, in his private theatre, for six nights. Mr. H. and his son no less interested the company by their own performance, than by their assiduities to provide in every other respect for the entertainment and accommodation of the numerous visitors.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. G. R. Mercer, one of the volunteer infantry, to Miss F. Wilkinson.

At Great Wigston, Mr. Whiteman, of Kilby, to Miss M. Goodrich of the former place. Mr. Smith, of Daventry, to Miss Cotton, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. Temple, attorney. Mr. Harris, gunsmith.

At Market Bosworth, aged 70, Mr. Jackson.

At Melton Mowbray, aged 67, Mrs. E. Woodcock, relict of Mr. W. Woodcock, formerly of Mount Sorrel. Aged 47, after a short illness, Mr. A. Black, comedian.

At Stoughton, Mr. Ingram, sen. grazier.

At Quorndon, after a short illness, Miss Webster.

At Lutterworth, aged 76, Mrs. Lea, wife of Mr. Thomas Lea; she went to bed in perfect health and was found dead by her husband a few hours after.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Colwich, Mr. Boden, of Bish-

ton, to Mrs. Martin, of the same place, aged 28, this is her third husband.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. W. Wilders, mercer, to Mrs. Piddock, relict of Mr. T. Piddock, late of Coventry, druggist, both of Burton.

At Tipton Hall, J. Edge, esq. of Moss, to Miss Jevon, daughter of the late A. E. Jevon, esq. of the former place.

At Gatewood Lodge, Mr. Seckerfon, attorney, of Stafford, to Miss Barlow, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, aged 83, Mr. G. Whately, one of the Alderman of that city for upwards of 50 years.

John Fletcher, esq. (very far advanced in years). He was in the commission of the peace for this borough, and senior proctor of the bishop's court, and principal registrar and chapter clerk to the dean and chapter there; and had practised as a notary public and proctor of that court, as appears by the records, from the 10th June 1723. He was particularly fond of fox-hunting, which he constantly followed till within about four years of his death; he was a gentleman of a very active disposition, indefatigable in his general pursuits, and remarkable for punctuality in all his concerns. He has bequeathed a considerable fortune to his only surviving daughter Mrs. Lister, relict of the late N. Lister, esq. M. P. and his grand-children.

At Great Saredon, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Perks, attorney.

At Wolverhampton, aged 77, Mr. J. Meready, for the last 32 years he filled the office of clerk to the collegiate church of that place.

At Burton upon Trent, aged 24, Miss H. Spender, daughter of Mr. Spender, surgeon. Aged 89, Mrs. M. Broome.

At Lloyd House, near Wolverhampton, aged 19, John Marsh, esq. the eldest son of the late magistrate of that name; his gentleness of manners and affectionate disposition justly entitled him to the esteem of all who knew his rising worth.

At Stafford, aged 53, Mr. B. Bradshaw, of the Talbot, Bowling-green.

At Uttoxeter, aged 85, Mrs. Biddulph, relict of the late Mr. W. Biddulph.

At Stone, Mr. W. Lillyman, late of the Crown inn, and formerly butcher in Birmingham.

At Rugeley, aged 74, Thomas Littlewood, he had been drinking a pint of ale at a public house near home in good health, and five minutes after was found dead.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A splendid Musical Festival for the benefit of the General Hospital will be held in Birmingham, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th of September. The Lords Warwick, Hertford, Dartmouth, Aylesford, Dudley and Ward, Willoughby de Broke, Craven, Middleton, and Brooke,

Brooke, with Sir J. Mordaunt, and Sir G. S. Evelyn, are the patrons and directors.

1360l. 13s. was taken in the Birmingham Theatre during the nine nights which Mr. John Kemble lately performed there. 201l. was taken on the last night, being his benefit.

To prevent tippling on Sundays, the church-wardens of Birmingham are ordered to inspect all public houses during the hours of divine service, and enforce the penalties against offenders. Sixteen publicans have already been convicted in the penalty of 10s. each.

An additional Dissenting Chapel is proposed to be built in Walmer-lane, Birmingham.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Bill, carpenter of Soho foundery, to Miss H. Rutter, of Willenhall. Mr. Bradley, of Derby, to Miss E. Baker, of Rotten Park Lodge near this town. Mr. J. Fawlkener, currier of Shrewsbury, to Miss Mills of the former place. Mr. W. Morris, to Miss Ryland, of the New Inn. Mr. J. Thomas of Chetwyn Grange, to Miss J. Ethell, formerly of Edgmond, Shropshire. Mr. J. Carnachan, serjeant of the 2d regiment of dragoons, to Miss C. Law, daughter of Mrs. Cauler of the Spread Eagle. Mr. W. Carson, surgeon, to Miss Giles. Mr. J. Twemlow, of Manchester, to Miss S. Dunn of the George inn, former place.

At Coventry, M. W. Newcomb, to Miss Harrold. Mr. Power, hatter, to Miss Bradshaw.

At Nuneaton, Mr. H. Burton, to Miss Geary.

At King's Norton, Mr. S. Sargent, to Miss M. Wooten, both of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, aged 85, Mr. Highley. Mr. R. Purden. Mrs. Underwood, her loss will be severely felt by her poor neighbours. John Startin, sen. esq. one of oldest merchants of this town. Mr. Benjamin Pearson. Mr. J. Collins, stirrup-maker; he was in apparent good health, but a few moments before his death. Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. J. Coleman, cheese-factor, of Colwich, Staffordshire.

At Minworth, Mrs. Tisdale, wife of Mr. J. Tisdale.

At Ravenhurst, parish of Harborne, Mr. Parkes an opulent farmer.

At Perry Barr, Mrs. Wren, wife of Mr. C. Wren.

At Castle Bromwich, aged 76, Mr. Waldron, maltster.

At Pulley, after a lingering illness, Mr. T. Trevor, maltster.

At Coventry, Mrs. West, wife of Mr. West, of Cross Cheaping. Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. S. Read.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Harley, glover, to Miss Hale. Mr. Gowen, of Panton to Miss Eriely of Manchester.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Joseph Berks, of Wem, to Miss Jones of the former place.

At Edgmond near Newport, Mr. Andrew Moore, to Mrs. Sarah James. The bride had been a *disconsolate widow* for the space of nearly three weeks.

At Wem, the Rev. C. Browne, jun. of Withington, to Miss Dickin, daughter of T. Dickin, esq. the present High Sheriff of the county.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, after a long illness, Mrs. Harley. Mrs. E. Jeffreys, sister to Edward Jeffreys, esq. Mrs. Drinkwater, wife of Mr. Drinkwater, woolstapler.

After a lingering and extremely painful illness of ten months, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, attorney.

Of a decline, Miss Burton, eldest daughter of Edward Burton, esq. Major of the 2d regiment of Shropshire militia.

Very suddenly, Mrs. Oakley, wife of Mr. Oakley, of the Bird-in-Hand inn; after cheerfully wishing her children a good night, she went into the brewhouse, was heard to groan, and immediately found dead.

At Oswestry, suddenly while in his hay-field, Mr. Puleston, surgeon.

At Nunnerly, aged 25, Thomas Noneley, esq.

At Church-stoke, M. Downes, esq. aged 72.

At Fords, near Oswestry, suddenly, Mr. Richard Lloyd.

At Batchurch, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Birch, shoemaker.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. N. Wilkinson. Aged 77, Mr. William Acton, formerly of Ludlow, glover.

At Conory, near Bishop's Castle, Mr. Richard Marston.

At Clun, in an advanced age, Mr. Tunney.

At Lineal near Ellesmere, Mr. Richards.

At Uffington, Mr. Yeomans.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Jones of the Cross Keys, to Mrs. Dent.

At Northfield, Mr. Rickets, butcher, of Kidderminster, to Miss S. Green, of Broomsgrove.

At Evesham, Mr. Robert Rufs, butcher, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, joiner.

At Newland, Mr. Richard Stallard, to Miss Dobbins, both of Woodfield, in the parish of Powick. Mr. Winnell, son of Mr. Winnell, to Miss Stallard.

At Wyre-Piddle, Mr. Pretty, of London, to Miss Brown, of the former place.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Richard Williams, grocer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hill, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Worcester, the Rev. Mr. J. Bourne, one of the minor canons of the cathedral. Mrs. A. Maurice, of the Tything. Aged 65, Mr. James Boyer.

At Crowle, Mr. Robert Smith, farmer.

At Wick, near Worcester, Miss Higgins, sister to Mr. Higgins, hop-merchant.

Near



Near Dudley, Mrs. Mee, wife of Mr. Mee, iron-master.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ross, John Holder, esq. to Mrs. M. Jackman, widow. Mr. Thomas Harvey, attorney at law, to Miss Griffiths, of Over Ross.

At Winterton, Mr. Dykes, of Kingston, to Miss A. Stephens, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Hereford, after a lingering illness, H. Penry, esq. of Llwynycyntaun, in the county of Brecon, and one of the members of the corporation of that city.

Aged 22, after a lingering illness, Mr. Joseph Cooke, son of the late Mr. Cooke. At an advanced age, Mrs. Gwilym, relict of the late T. Gwilym, esq.

At Moorcott near Kingston, aged 88, Mr. William Harris.

At Tupsley near Hereford, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lewis, relict of Mr. P. Lewis, formerly of that place.

At Dinchill, near Ledbury, suddenly from the rupture of a blood-vessel, A. Church, esq.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Gloucester Music Meeting, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergy, will be held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September. The stewards are, Earl Bathurst, Lord De Clifford, Dr. Small, and Dr. Smyth.

Several gentlemen of the Wilts and Berks Canal Committee have lately failed from its termination near Dauntry Park to Cuningen Park, near Calne, where the tunnel under the road is now constructing; then they proceeded to Chippenham and to Semington, where this canal joins the Kennet and Avon. The Marquis of Lansdown was of the party.

Goods are now regularly conveyed upon canals from London to Bristol, South Wales, Worcester, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Lancaster. The price of light goods from London to Bristol, is no more than 38s. per ton; of heavy goods, 33s. Of light goods to Liverpool, 80s.; of heavy goods, 65s. For low price goods, heavy and not damageable, the price to Bristol is only 26s; to Birmingham, 38s; and to Manchester, 55s. per ton.

*Married.*] At Gloucester, Mr. Ridler, soap-boiler, to Miss C. Warloe, of Hereford.

*Died.*] At Walbridge, near Stroud, Mr. Peter Smith.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, the Rev. James Hardis, D. D. Professor of Poetry in the University, to Miss H. Taylor, of Fulham, Middlesex.

At Northmoor, Mr. P. Cox, of London, to Miss R. Minckin.

At Banbury, Mr. Howard of Worcester College in this University, to Miss Bignell, of the former place.

At Deylesford, Mr. John Mallett, brazier,

of Chipping Norton, to Miss Dutton of the former place.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. William Rone, butler of University College. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Hodgkins, wife of Mr. Hodgkins, taylor. Aged 63, Mrs. Shipley, wife of Mr. Shipley, of Bienenheim Gardens. Mrs. Ensworth, wife of Mr. T. Ensworth.

At Bampton, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of E. Whitaker, esq. Mr. George Grove, baker and mealman.

At Cuddestden, Mrs. Jane Welles, aged 84.

At Wheatley, Mrs. Sheene, widow of Mr. Sheene, who died lately at the same place.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. C. Heynes, sen. aged upwards of 80, an eminent surgeon and apothecary of that place.

At Nuneham Courtenay, Thomas Crawford; he was killed by a fall from a loaded waggon.

At Baldon House, aged 91, Mrs. Willoughby, the mother of Sir C. Willoughby, bart.

On a common in the parish of Horepath, Martha Priest; she was found dead.

At Ewelme, James Elton; he fell from a tree, while gathering cherries, and was killed on the spot.

At Thame, James Hedges; he was found dead on the staircase.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Peterborough, Mr. James Lee, of Upwell, to Miss Gibbs, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Miss C. Angell, daughter of the late B. Angell, esq. of Studley, Wiltshire.

Suddenly, Mr. Paul Dadford; he died as he was putting on his cloaths.

At Staverton, aged 60, the Rev. John Summons, more than twenty years curate of Staverton and Catesby.

At Glinton, aged 84, Mrs. Maxwell, widow, late of Uffington, near Stamford. Mr. John Spencer; he was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing.

At Market Bosworth, aged 70, Mr. Jackson.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Allen of the coffee-room.

At Harleston Park, near Northampton, the Rev. John Andrews, second son of Robert Andrews, esq.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Bevis, wife of John Bevis; she had kept her room more than 20 years.

At Oundle, after a few days illness, aged 60, Mrs. M. Yardley.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Thomas Rogers; he fell down in his bakehouse, and expired. Mr. Thomas Page; he was found dead in his father's yard.

At Pilton, William Dunckley, servant to Mr. Prentice, he was killed in a hay-field by assisting at the wheel of a loaded waggon, which fell upon him and killed him on the spot.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Trigonometrical Survey of England, began

gan by Capt. Ray, is now proceeding in this county, under the direction of Capt. Mudge, and Mr. Dalby.

In the church-yard of a village called Elton, a few miles distant from Oundle, the following inscription appears upon a tomb-stone, of which we have been favoured by a Correspondent with a copy:

In  
Memory of Mary  
the wife of  
William Rowlatt  
who Died, September 17<sup>th</sup>  
1779, Aged 36 Years

Afflicted Sorre Long i Boar Fishant

Trid in Vain But Now i Gon to  
Endleff Rest Christf Favour to  
Obtain and We Hope our  
Lof Will Be Hur Gain

*Married.*] At Broughton, Mr. Daniel, farmer, of Milton Keynes, to Miss E. Rose.

*Died.*] At Long Crendon, aged 77, Mr. J. Reynolds, farmer.

At Dorton, aged 77, Major Watson.

At Hartwell, near Aylesbury, Sir William Lee.

At Stowe, aged 21, Ann Woodward, a lunatic, she drowned herself in one of the canals in Stowe Gardens.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

The waters are so much out in Bedfordshire, that the farmers at Campton, Henlow, Selhoe, Chickland, Gravenhurst, Shellington, &c. are obliged to pursue a very circuitous route in taking their cattle, grain, and other commodities for sale to Bedford and Biggleswade, owing to the late excessive and unseasonable rains. This remark equally applies to several other parts of the kingdom.

The Duke of Bedford has upwards of 20 acres of land at Woburn in carrots, intended as a superior winter food for deer, sheep, and horned cattle.

*Married.*] At Potton, the Rev. G. Warfe, of Hazlebury Brian, Dorset, to Miss E. Franklyn, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Woburn, aged 91, Mr. Henry Rock, the oldest inhabitant of that place.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Three soldiers were lately suffocated by lying down to sleep for the night under a hay cock.

*Married.*] At St. Ives, Mr. John Copley, of Barwell, to Miss D. Brickens, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. Lamb, hair dresser.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

At Cambridge Commencement, July the 11<sup>th</sup>, Sir William Brown's gold medal, for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, was adjudged to Mr. James George Durham, Undergraduate of Bennet College.

*Married.*] At Chatteris, Mr. J. Goward, miller, to Miss H. Matthews of the same place.

At Wisbeach, Mr. John Forster, of Friday Bridge, to Miss Brice, of the former place.

At Bottisham, Mr. Gifford, shoe-maker, to Miss Webb of the former place.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, aged 78, Mrs. Willson, mother of Mr. Willson, clock and watch-maker.

Aged 17, Mr. John Girling, son of Mr. Girling, of this place; he was unfortunately drowned in the river Cam, a little above the king's mill. His hat having been blown to the Trupington side, he swam across the river to recover it, when he got entangled in the weeds; he called out for aid, but all endeavours to save him were in vain; a young man was near losing his own life by attempting to save him.

Aged 18, Mr. J. B. Staples. Mr. Thomas Stevens, plumber and glazier.

At Hildertham, aged 77, T. R. Hall, esq. He was formerly of St. John's College, and served the office of sheriff in 1780.

At March, after a lingering illness, aged 48, Mr. George Thorbourn, surgeon and apothecary.

At Impington, Elizabeth Woodcock, the unfortunate woman who was buried under the snow for nearly eight days and nights in February last.

At Barrington, Mr. Thomas Prime, horse-dealer; he was killed by a fall from his horse.

At Ely; Mr. Joseph Pond; his death was occasioned by a fall from a ladder.

#### NORFOLK.

The turnips in Norfolk are this season of uncommon promise, and occupy more than ordinary space. Each of the 660 parishes in this county grows on the average, 760 acres of turnips; in the whole 171,600 acres, being more than a seventh part of the county—and the hoeing alone of these (at 6s. per acre) costs 51,480l.

Several drivers of waggons and carts have recently been fined in the full penalty for riding on the shafts, by some of the magistrates of Norfolk and Suffolk. This laudable example ought to operate on the magistrates of the metropolis and its vicinity, where this mischievous practice continues with impunity.

On the 7th, 35 waggons, 10 carts, 15 single horses, and five chaises, were put into requisition at Norwich, and dispatched to Ipswich, full of troops, on their route to the general head-quarters at Canterbury; and on the 8th, 25 waggons, 12 carts, six chaises, and 14 horses were employed for the same purpose.

A Norwich paper asserts that the manufactory of that city is now in a flourishing state, and that the poor's rates are considerably reduced.

A plan proposed to the last Grand Jury for reducing the expences of the High Sheriff, was rejected as unworthy of the dignity of the county.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. S. Ray of Manningtree,



Manningtree, to Miss Jarrold of the former place. Mr. J. Ewing, farmer, at Coingleford, to Mrs. Fleming, widow of the late Mr. H. Fleming, formerly surgeon in this city. Mr. J. Lock, to Miss Browne. Mr. James Tay, to Miss Ruth Dexter.

At Overstrand, Mr. Newstead, to Miss Newstead of the same place.

At Tharston, Mr. J. Treadway, to Miss M. Barber, daughter of Mr. J. Barber, farmer of the same parish.

At Thursford, near Holt, Mr. Gibbs, of Wells, to Miss Spooner of the former place.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Master Barwell, eldest son of Mr. Barwell, wine-merchant. Aged 74. Mr. Thomas Cook. Aged 32, Mr. T. Muffet, sub-librarian to the public library. Aged 92, Mrs. Kinderley, relict of the Rev. J. Kinderley. Aged 72, Mrs. M. Dunmore. Augustine Daston, an old pensioner, who in a fit of lunacy hanged himself. Aged 74, Mrs. L. Dillington, relict of Mr. J. Dillington, formerly manufacturer of this city. Aged 92, Mrs. Sarah Emms. Aged 22, George Greene, esq. Aged 59, Mrs. Margaret Barford. Aged 65, Mr. Charles Bryant; this gentleman was formerly beadle to the Court of Guardians, and the author of an esteemed botanical work. Mrs. Earl. Aged 61, Mr. H. Whitlock, late sergeant of the East Norfolk militia.

At Castle Rising, aged 75, the Rev. Philip Pyle, M. A. rector of Castle Rising and North Lynn, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. His love of retirement prevented him from mixing in promiscuous society, and confined the knowledge of his virtues to the friends with whom he associated. He was not ambitious of those graceful accomplishments which recommend their owner to general notice, and which are esteemed the ornaments of polite life, yet he deserves to be distinguished for that plainness and simplicity of manners and address which he adopted. His superior attainments in Greek literature did not prevent the calling forth his exertions for the general benefit of mankind. His ardent wish for instructing the less informed in the principles of morality and religion, appeared as well in that energetic manner in which he addressed his audience from the pulpit, as in the popular sermons which he has sent into the world; and his goodness of heart and benevolence stand confessed in appropriating the profits of his useful publications to that most noble and humane institution, the *Norfolk and Norwich Hospital*: thus while the ignorant are indebted to him for the knowledge of their duty towards God and their neighbour, the sick have reason to bless his memory, for contributing to a charity which tends to alleviate the infirmities of human nature.

At Caistor, near Norwich, aged 110, Mr. J. Sayer, butcher; he retained his faculties to the last.

At Yarmouth, aged 51, Mr. C. Hornsby,

one of the tide surveyors; his death was occasioned by a fall from a ship which he was measuring.

At Woodlastwick, aged 68, Mrs. Seaman, relict of Mr. J. Seaman.

At East Dereham, aged 85, Mr. W. Pope, formerly a farmer at Scarning.

At Aylsham, Mr. J. Ellis, surgeon and post-master.

At Sherington, near Holt, aged 109, Mary Mott; she retained her faculties till the day of her death.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Bury St. Edmonds, Mr. William Beckett, of Yarmouth, to Miss Berry of the former place. Thomas Reilly, esq. to Miss Steel of the same place. Stephen Winthorp, M.D. son of Benjamin Winthorp, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of G. Lloyd, esq. of this place. John Firmin, of Botley, to Miss Dennis, of Bulmer, Essex. Mr. James Thorndike, merchant of Ipswich, to Miss Cowfell of Fornham, St. Genovieve, near this town.

At Stowmarket, the Rev. William Aldrich, Vicar of that place, to Miss C. Baynes, late of that place.

At Lowestoffe, Mr. John Woods, butcher, to Miss Cleveland, daughter of Mr. Cleveland, merchant.

At Barton Mere, Mr. Samuel Bradbrook, farmer of Rougham, to Miss Payne of the former place.

At Haughley, Mr. John Orridge, of Bury, to Miss F. Codd, of the former place.

At Debenham, Mr. Thomas Marks, of Winston, to Miss Chenery of the former place.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Cooke, wife of John Cook, esq. Alderman of that borough. And aged 53, John Cook, esq. her husband. He had been seized with a paralytic stroke a few days before whilst travelling in the stage coach; he survived a most amiable partner only three weeks, and they have left a family of four children to lament their irreparable loss.

Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, dancing-master.

Aged 74, Mrs. Hunt, widow.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Greenwood, sister to Mr. Pearson, Under Sheriff for this borough. Mr. William Frewer, proprietor of the wagon to London from that place.

At Sapiſton, aged 73, Mr. Farrer.

At Rickingham, Mr. Richard Keeble, carpenter.

At Beccles, aged 90, the Rev. Robert Leman, Rector of Ellough and Knoddishall in this county.

At Edwardstone, Mr. John Firman.

At Aldborough, after a short illness, T. C. Crespiſy, esq. LL.D. Capt. in the East Suffolk Militia.

At Rickingham, aged 81, Mr. Samuel Meadows, farmer.

At Bretenham, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb, farmer.

At Whitnesham, Miss Kripe.

At Lowestoffe, aged 66, Mr. C. Capon, formerly of the Crown Inn.

At Eyre, Mrs. Jacob, wife of John Jacob, esq.

At Wangford, aged 48, Mrs. M. Sarr, sister of Mr. John Sarr of that place.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cheshunt, George Beesten Prescott, esq. eldest son of Sir George William Prescott, bart. of Theobald's Park, to Miss Mills, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Mills.

*Died.*] At Cheshunt, Mr. John Hooper.

At Ayot St. Laurence, near Welwyn, aged 81, the Rev. Richard Wynne, M. A. many years Rector of that parish, and of St. Alphage, London Wall.

At Rydge near Barnet, the Rev. J. Willis, Vicar of that place.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. S. Poole, jun. musician, to Miss Fraser, both of this place.

At Little Stambridge Hall, Mr. E. Taylor of Battle Bridge, to Miss E. Harridge, only daughter of David Harridge, esq. of the former place.

At Bocking, Mr. Balfour, of London, to Miss E. Garrett, of the former place.

At Bulpham, the Rev. Edward Cuthbert, Rector of that place, to Miss Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. D. Clarke, of Norwich.

At Landguard Fort, James Stirling, esq. Captain of the 63d regiment of foot, to Miss G. Munro, daughter of Lieutenant Munro, of the Invalids, at that place.

At Maldon, Mr. Hirst, carpenter and builder, to Mrs. Hollingsworth, widow of the late T. Hollingsworth, esq. lieutenant in his Majesty's navy.

At Abbots Roothing, Mr. Samuel Wright, jun. of Fyfield, to Miss A. Stock in the same parish.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Robert Harrington, butcher, to Miss S. Cresswell, of the same place.

*Died.*] At Rochford, at an advanced age, Mr. Jacob Chinnery; returning from a walk, he sat down in a chair and was almost immediately seized with a fit, which caused his death in the course of half an hour.

At Latchington, Mr. Robert Abbott, farmer; he had been troubled with an asthma for some time past; as he was going up stairs to bed, he dropped down in a fit and died in half an hour after.

At Hatfield, suddenly, while on a visit, Mr. George Taylor, of Thunderfly Hall, and eldest son of Mr. Taylor of Little Baddon.

At Beckingham, Mr. J. Mayn, sen. farmer.

At Writtle, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. Mead, baker.

At Colchester, Lady Williams, relict of Sir Booth Williams, bart. of Clapton, in Northamptonshire.

#### KENT.

A splendid royal review of the volunteer associations of the county of Kent, took place in the park of Lord Romney, near Maidstone, on the first day of August. The whole of the Royal Family were present. One of the most hospitable dinners was given by his lordship that has been remembered; the number of dishes were 2,200, the number of plates exceeded 8,000, and the expence was not less than 14,000 l.

Canterbury, Ramsgate, &c. &c. on the sea coast, have lately been the scene of extraordinary confusion and bustle, from the assemblage and embarkation of the army destined for the expedition against Holland.

The high south-west wind on the 15th, levelled whole hills of the hop-poles, blew down vast numbers of trees in the orchards, scattered the fruit, &c. and carried away whole fields of mown hay.

At a general meeting of the Subscribers, on the 5th, Sir W. Geary in the chair, it was resolved, that the canal intended to form a junction between the Thames and Medway shall be carried into execution. The line is preferred which was proposed by Mr. Dodd. 20,000 l. is to be raised in 100 l. shares. Lord Romney is of the committee.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Abbot, to Miss Balderstone. Mr. Bennett, to Miss Brewer of Ludgate-street. Gregory Blaxland, esq. to Miss Eliza Spurden, eldest daughter of John Spurden, esq. of Mersey Island in the county of Essex.

At Willborough, Mr. Head, of Southfleur, to Mrs. Tucker of the former place.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Smallfield, taylor and draper, to Miss A. Windeyer, daughter of Mr. Windeyer, baker, Rochester.

At Ebene, Mr. E. Palmer, of Appledore, to Miss M. Ramsden. Mr. W. Vine, grazier, of Wittersham, to Miss C. Ramsden of Ebener.

At Maidstone, T. Taylor, gent. to Miss Danes of the same place.

At Folkestone, Mr. J. Parkenson, plumber and glazier, to Mrs. S. Triges. Mr. S. Kennett, to Miss Spicer.

At Mongeham, Mr. J. Butler, of Deal, to Miss Wood of the former place.

At Deal, Mr. S. Gowland, cooper, of Canterbury, to Miss West of the former place.

At Northiam, Mr. W. Bates, grazier, to Miss Weeks of the same place.

At Lydd, Mr. J. S. Tucker, hair-dresser, to Miss J. Allen of the same place.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, aged 29, Mr. T. Francis, son of the late Mr. Francis of the lime-kilns. Mr. James Mead.

At Wilmington, the Rev. Mr. Denne.

At Brandburne, near Sevenoaks, of a very rapid dropfy, Mr. John Nash, a considerable farmer



farmer. He had raised himself by his diligence and integrity from very small beginnings to a state of affluence, and at the time of his death rented above a thousand pounds a-year. He was much respected by all his neighbours.

At Hoath, Mrs. Slodden, wife of Mr. W. Slodden.

At Hearnden, near Eastry, Mr. Kelly.

At Minster, in Thanet, Mr. Baker, brick-layer.

At Sturry Court, Mrs. Rugden, widow of the late Mr. Rugden.

At Maidstone, aged 87, Mr. E. Prentis.

At Rochester, Mr. W. King, son of Mr. King, druggist. Mrs. Penn, wife of Mr. Penn, ironmonger.

At Biddenden, aged 70, W. Patten, esq.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Ann Page, relict of J. Page, line-spinner, of the dock-yard.

At Dover, a poor woman of the name of Files; while cutting some chalk, a part of the cliff gave way and she was killed on the spot.

At Newington, next Sittingbourn, aged 63, Mr. J. Greensted.

At Sandwich, aged 28, Mr. J. Sayer, sail-maker.

At Dungeness, Mrs. Edgar, wife of Lieut. T. Edgar, of the royal navy, after a lingering illness of three years.

At Margate, Mr. Charles Ridett, late of Bridge.

At Cheriton-court, aged 82, Mrs. Tayler.

At Sittingbourn, after a severe illness of seven months, the Rev. S. Evans, vicar of that place, aged 61. To the utmost of his abilities he was a faithful and diligent pastor, and an honest and charitable man.

#### SURREY.

*Married.*] At Walton, Mr. Rober Hirst, merchant of Liverpool, to Mrs. Barry.

At Guildford, the Rev. Dr. James Hill, to Miss A. Macauley, of the same place.

#### SUSSEX.

The anniversary shew of cattle and sheep for the premiums of the Suffex Agricultural Society, was held at Lewes, on Wednesday, July 31, and more numerously attended than at any former meeting:—Amongst the company present, were that patriot the Duke of Bedford, the Earls of Egremont, Winchester, Winterton, Clermont, Bishop of Winchester, Lords Sheffield, George Sackville, Villiers, C. Somerset, Sirs G. Webster, C. Corbet, F. Poole, J. Davis, C. Bunbury, J. Lade, F. Evelyn, N. D'Aeth, C. Burrell.—The Earl of Egremont mentioned an improvement necessary to be made in the method of shearing sheep. By the present system, he declared a sum not less than 14,000*l.* per annum, was lost to the country.

The Suffex Agricultural Society have resolved that the Ploughing Match, and the distribution of Premiums to the industrious poor, shall be on the 14th day of October. The ploughmen who plough an acre in the best manner, with the least assistance, and

with the fewest oxen or horses, are entitled to premiums of four, two and one guinea each.

*Married.*] At Storrington, Major Clay, to Miss C. Bishopp, daughter of Colonel Harry Bishopp of Storrington.

*Died.*] At Chichester, E. St. Eloy, Esq.

At Brighton, Mr. Coates, a quaker; he was found dead on his own area steps; it is supposed he dropped down in a fit and expired.

At Hastings, Mrs. Wastell Briscoe, of Devonshire-place, London.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Reading, Mr. Hetherington, to Miss J. Budd, of Ropley, Hants.

At Uffington, David Ellis, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Watts, daughter of the Rev. G. Watts, of the former place.

At Mortimer, John Johnson, esq. of Westham, Essex, to Miss Frost, of the former place.

At Old Windsor, Vere Isham, esq. of Lamport, Northamptonshire, to Miss Chambers, daughter of the late J. Chambers, esq. of Bellevue.

At Newbury, Charles Fowle, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss H. Townshend of the former place.

*Died.*] At Reading, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Shipton.

At the Queen's Lodge, Windsor, Mrs. Willis, housekeeper, after a long and painful illness.

At Abingdon, aged 63, John Bedwell, esq. For many years he was one of the governors of Christ's Hospital, and was twice elected chief magistrate of that borough, both which offices he filled with credit to himself, and benefit to the public.

At Kingston Lisle, E. M. Atkins, esq.

At Wokingham, Mr. John Ifold.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

Winchester being one of the general rendezvous for the militia volunteers, has been a scene of riot, dissipation and absurd extravagance. It is supposed that nine-tenths of the bounties paid to these men, amounting to at least 20,000*l.* were all spent on the spot among the public houses, milliners, watch-makers, hatters, &c. In mere wantonness. Bank notes were actually eaten between slices of bread and butter.

At least 10,000 very capital South Down sheep and lambs were present on the 25th ult. at the meeting at Alresford. One hundred guineas was offered and refused for a fine ram of this favourite breed, belonging to the Duke of Bedford.

Immense quantities of Spanish wool have recently been landed at Southampton.

A new organ of exquisite perfection has been erected at Winchester.

*Married.*] At Arreton, General Baron Homspech, to Miss Christian, daughter of the late Sir H. C. Christian, and niece to the Rt. Hon. Lord Holmes.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Hill, surgeon

geon, of Guildford, Surrey, to Miss A. Maccadly, of the former place.

At New Alresford, Mr. James Whitcomb, of Gosport, to Miss Hunt, of the former place.

At Andover, Mr. Best, to Miss Bezer, of that place.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Racord, wife of Captain Racord, late of the French royal navy. Mr. Vickery, master of the Drum and Glove public house, and Sheriff's-officer.

At Lyttleton, Mr. Thomas Wade, occasioned by a fall from his horse some time ago.

At Ringwood, aged 80, John Atrill, esq.

At Lymington, Mr. William Coster, of Salisbury, where he had gone on a party of pleasure; he was taken ill on his arrival, and died while he was going into a warm bath.

At Hambledon, Mr. Goldsmith, formerly of Winchester.

At Chilbolton, Mr. Thomas Cole.

At Yaverland Farm, near Brading, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Jolliffe, wife of Mr. Jolliffe.

At Newton Dock, Mr. Thomas Bowles, with his two infants. He intended to go to Hampstead, with his wife and children, across an arm of sea in a very small and leaky punt. In a few minutes, he perceived the water gained very fast on them, and put about to regain the shore, but the punt sunk in a moment, and turned keel upwards. The crew of a collier lying near, hearing their cries, put off in a boat to assist them; but before they could reach the spot, the father and one of the children had gone down; they arrived in time to save the woman, whose clothes had floated her; but as they were pulling her into the boat, the other child dropped from her arms; they caught him, but he was quite dead, and thus of this ill-fated family, the distracted mother alone was saved.

At Bollington, Thomas South, esq. In his death, the country in general, and the neighbourhood of his place of residence in particular suffer a severe loss. Whilst he acted in the magistracy, he was vigilant and diligent in his office, assiduous rather to prevent than punish offences. For many years a considerable property was devoted to experiments for the relief of vessels in danger of being wrecked, and other useful maritime purposes. He was always ready to heal animosities and differences among his neighbours, and seldom failed to secure to himself the esteem and gratitude of the contending parties. His active mind would not permit him to spend even his leisure hours in vain, but he applied them to the theory and practice of horticulture, and that branch of it which respects the improvement of fruit trees he brought to a great degree of perfection. In his public principles he was loyally devoted to the King and present establishment of Church and State. In private life, he was gentle, though animated, benevolent in the highest degree, and ready when

called upon to prove his friendship by the most strenuous exertions.

At Southampton, Mrs. Harris of the Royal George Inn.

At Totton, S. Holloway, an old man; he fell down in an apoplectic fit and expired.

At Easton, near Winchester, Mrs. Hasfield.

At Andover, aged 87, Mr. William Taplin, sen.

At Mapledurham, near Petersfield, the Rev. P. Dufautoy, late Rector of Lyfs, Curate of Bunton, and Master of the Grammar School.

#### WILTSHIRE.

By means of the Basingstoke Canal, a cheap water conveyance is now established from London, by Odiham, to Basingstoke, whence they are forwarded by carriers to Salisbury, Southampton, Warminster, &c.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, J. G. Downe, esq. of Bridport Dorset, to Miss M. Shuckburgh, daughter of the late J. Shuckburgh, esq. of Downton in this county. Mr. P. Hayward, to Mrs. Lambourn, widow of the late Mr. G. Lambourn.

At Bradford, M. Everett, esq. of Heytesbury, to Miss Hart, daughter of W. Hart, esq. of the former place.

At Chippenham, the Rev. H. H. Mogg, M. A. rector of Tellisford, in Somerset, to Miss Singer, daughter of R. Singer, esq. of the former place.

*Died.*] At Trowbridge, suddenly the Rev. T. Twining.

At Leigh, near Westbury, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. J. Hatch.

At Wilton, Mr. R. Spender, of the Lord's Arms inn. Abraham Seward, esq.

In the river near Milford, Mr. W. Stephens, one of the aldermen of Salisbury. He was found drowned; he had parted with some company in the evening, when it was so extremely dark that he mistook the river for the road.

At Landford, John Sutton; he fell from a loaded waggon and broke his neck.

At Toyd Farm, Caleb Miller; he also fell from a waggon in a fit and expired.

At Downton, R. Newman; he was killed by the kick of a horse.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Branton, C. Chichester, esq. of Hall, to Miss H. Webber of Buckland-House, near Barnstaple.

At Henstridge, Mr. N. Brown of Wincanton, to Miss M. Gray of the former place.

At Blandford, Mr. Bayley of Ashford, Kent, to Miss Percy of the former place.

At Dawlish, Mr. George Webb, late an officer in the East India Company's service, to Miss M. Cole of that place.

At Mapperton, Mr. Devenish of Sydling, to Miss Pope of the former place.

At



At Milton Abbas, Mr. W. Soper of Chaldenhering, to Miss H. Burst of Helworth.

At Dorchester, Mr. T. Pouncy, fadler, to Miss Jacob, milliner. Lieut. Jones of the 11th regiment light dragoons, to Miss Cozens of Yetminster.

At Crowcombe, Mr. J. Flee, baker, to Miss Jane Gard, of the Lion inn, same place.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, Mr. R. Williams, son of Mr. Williams, attorney. Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. C. B. Hart.

At Evelhot, as he was assisting in a hay field, Mr. W. Jennings.

At Belvidere, Lieut. Col. F. Martin.

At Shillingstone, Susannah Ridout; she drowned herself in the river at that place.

At Cossington, Mrs. Paul.

At Frampton, suddenly on his return from one of his churches, the Rev. Mr. Sawkins, rector of that place.

At Fordington, aged 84, Mrs. Morgan.

At Weymouth, Lieut. Campbell, of the 3d dragoon guards, aged 21.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The press, or requisition of carriages to convey the militia to the head-quarters of the troops, destined for the secret expedition against Holland, &c. was peculiarly felt at Bath. All coaches, carriages, waggons, carts, &c. public and private, appear to have been pressed for this service in every part of the kingdom. A serious riot was apprehended at Bath from the state of intoxication of the privates.

*Married.*] At Bath, Brigadier Major William Gray, of the 2d regiment of foot, to Miss Frances Taylor, youngest daughter of J. Taylor, esq. of Duke-street. Robert Lax, esq. to Miss Kent, of Wells. Mr. T. Ballans, of London, to Miss H. Noah. Mr. Andrews, to Miss Orpin. Francis Brownlow, esq. to Lady E. Brabazon. J. C. Smith, esq. to Miss C. J. Butler. Mr. W. Boyce, to Miss Bryant. Mr. Eve, to Miss Miller. Mr. Wilsher, to Miss Lewis.

At Bristol, Mr. William Tagart, to Miss Lathy, of Ilfracombe. Mr. Fry, to Miss M. Hill. Mr. Joseph Whitlock, hatter, to Miss Elizabeth Ludlow. Mr. D. Waite, sen. to Mrs. Jarrett. Mr. Shewring, attorney, to Miss Rice. Mr. Dando to Mrs. Shipway. Mr. Hassell, jun. to Miss Mary James.

*Died.*] At Bath, William Bethell, of Rise, near Beverley, Yorkshire. Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer of Bathwick Farm. Mrs. Fraser, wife of Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Thomas Flower, who formerly kept a large school at Corston, near Bath. From a natural love of the sciences, he became a complete master of astronomy, natural philosophy, geography, and the mathematics; which knowledge he communicated to a great number of persons by public lectures and private tuition.

Mrs. Russell, widow of Mr. Russell, bookseller. Mr. G. Hoskins, many years pumper at the great room. Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr.

Perry. Aged 46, Col. Balfour. Aged 38, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. Glover. Aged 85, Mrs. Jones.

At Bristol, aged 91, Mrs. Pearce, relict of the Rev. Dr. Pearce. Mrs. M. Taggart, wife of J. M. Taggart, esq. Miss Cave, eldest daughter of S. Cave, esq. Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones, trunk-maker.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Gatcombe, an eminent grazier. Aged 17, Mr. St. Aubin Buller, only child of Capt. Buller of the navy.

At Farnham-court, near Bath, Mrs. Caefwicke, wife of H. Craefwicke, esq.

At St. Decuman's, Mr. Faithful Cape, a respectable farmer.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Exeter, Samuel Pearce, esq. Treasurer of the county of Devon, to Miss Walkey, daughter of B. Walkey, esq. sheriff of Exeter.

At Axminster, Mr. Giles of Crediton, to Miss R. Dight of the former place.

At Enford, near Exeter, Mr. George Pike, of Great Bedwin, to Miss Pocock, of Enford farm.

At Exmouth, the Rev. Thomas Pike, of Bridport, to Miss Staple, daughter of J. Staple, of that place.

At Barnstaple, Mr. Robert Harding, of Mount Sandford, to Miss Cottle, daughter of the late Alderman Cottle, of the former place.

At Ilfracombe, Mr. W. Tagart, linen-draper of Bristol, to Miss Lathy, daughter of Mr. N. Lathy, of that place.

At Culmstock, Mr. J. Hill, of Uffculme, fadler, to Miss A. Thomas.

*Died.*] At Exeter, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Bowdidge Fuller. Mrs. M. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, cordwainer. Miss Banks. Mr. John Davey, grocer, at an advanced age.

At Ashburton, Devon, Richard Hill, esq. captain in his majesty's navy.—He early displayed his nautical abilities in an engagement off the Doggar Bank in the last war, when the captain of the Princess Amelia, of which he was first lieutenant, being killed, he took the command, and, after a very well fought action, succeeded in defeating his Dutch opponent. In the year 1795, he was appointed agent to the Transport Service for the West Indies, and when the large fleet of transports, under Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian's command, after experiencing the most severe gales in the channel, were parted from the admiral in a storm, captain Hill took the superintendence of nearly the whole fleet, except a few scattered ships, and conducted them safely to Barbadoes, for which he received the thanks of the merchants and inhabitants of that island. During his voyages to the West Indies, he had several violent attacks of the yellow fever, which materially impaired his constitution. After his return, he was appointed to the Irish service, and whilst he was stationed in the Bay of Dublin, was presented with the honour of the freedom of that

that city, and received its thanks for his hospitality and attention to the interest of the metropolis. His arduous and unwearied exertions for the benefit of his country (which were prompted by the most loyal attachment to his Sovereign) during his continuance on the Irish Station, and in conducting French prisoners from that kingdom to different English ports, in the course of which, he underwent the most harassing fatigue, in all the severity of the last winter, have been considered by the faculty as the principal cause of the complaints which have terminated his existence. His last appointment was that of Regulating Captain at Jersey, and his physicians imagined the change of air might conduce to his recovery; but his disorders, of which the seeds had been sown in the West Indies, and matured by his illness in the Irish employ, increased so rapidly, that he lived but a few days after he was brought to Ashburton.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Baller, wife of Mr. Baller, post-master.

At Sidmouth, ——— Coleman, esq. aged 24.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Helston, Capt. John Mitchell of the Volunteers of that place, to Miss C. Bolitho of Chyandower. John Rowe, esq. of Trelil, one of the aldermen of that borough, to Miss Lemon of Helston. Lieutenant P. Rogers, Adjutant of the Volunteers at that place, to Miss Hill of the same place.

*Died.*] At Helston, Mrs. Ann Mitchell, widow of the late Mr. J. Mitchell, attorney at law there.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] At Llanymynefk, the Rev. G. Howell, to Miss Jones of the same place.

At Llanelltyd, after two days courtship, Mr. James Roberts, Cefilgym Manor, aged 95, to Mrs. E. Roberts, of Caeboch, aged 33. After the ceremony, they dined at Cefilgwym, where were assembled the groom's children, grand children and great grand children, who amounted to the number of 63.

At Glasbury, Breckon, Thomas Howard, esq. of Tallachû, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the Rev. J. Howard of the former place.

At Caermarthen, W. A. Barker, esq. to Mrs. Ramell of Harrington, Worcestershire.

*Died.*] At Holywell, Flintshire, Mrs. Williams, mother of Mr. Williams of Chester, clothier.

At Llwynon, near Wrexham, Denbyshire, John Jones, esq. attorney.

At Clynsfelyn, Carmarthen, aged 80, sincerely lamented, William Saunders, esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

On the 5th instant, the Theatre-Royal of Edinburgh and Theatre of Glasgow, were exposed to sale. The upset price was 8000l. which Mr. Kemble offered; 20l. more was bid, at which they were knocked down, and the purchaser declared to be Mr. Jackson.

Mr. David Dale has disposed of his cotton-works at Lanark, to a company in Manchester, for 60,000l. These works, in point of extent, are unequalled in this country, and the gratitude of thousands will ever attend Mr. Dale who erected them, who thereby gave employment to an incredible number of people.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Thomas Durham, esq. of Boghead. The Hon. Mr. Drummond, son to lord Perth. Mr. John Greig, teacher. Mr. Henry Dundas Hunter Blair, youngest son of the late Sir James Hunter Blair. Mrs. M. Dawson, wife of Mr. Dawson. Mrs. J. Watson, wife of Mr. William Henderson, secretary to the British linen company.

At Greenbank, near Edinburgh, Mr. J. Balfour, surgeon.

At Dundee, aged 87, Mr. John Wemyss.

At North Merchinton, Miss Jane Stirling, youngest daughter of Sir James Stirling, present lord Provost. At Perth, Mrs. E. Rankin, relict of James Keay, esq.

At Aberdeen, aged 77, Alexander Leslie, esq. of Borryden.

At Glasgow, Mr. Shiels, sheriff-clerk deputy for the Lower Ward of Lanar Rhine. Peter Blackburn, esq.

At Inverness, Brigadier General C. Graham.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THOSE who visit other countries for mercantile purposes, are in general induced by the very nature of their pursuits, to keep the knowledge they collect to themselves, in order to derive superior advantages from it; a disposition which causes the knowledge of the state of most branches of foreign trade to be confined to those immediately engaged therein. Every communication of particulars collected on the spot, by intelligent persons unbiassed by interested views, becomes therefore peculiarly valuable, and we feel pleasure in pointing out to our commercial readers much information of this kind in the Journal of the Duke de la Rochefoucault's travels in the United States of America and Canada. By his account of the latter place, it appears, that the *fur trade* with this country is of less value and importance than is generally believed; and that a considerable contraband trade in this article is already carried on in the United States, the chief agents in which are Canadian merchants; also that this contraband trade, which they encourage on the river St. Lawrence, may likewise be carried on, without such assistance, with the United States, on Lake Erie, as well as on several points of the banks of Lake Ontario; and that the surrender of the fort to the United



United States, and the subsequent American settlements on the frontiers, have rendered it altogether impossible to prevent this contraband trade. The free navigation of the Mississippi secured to the Americans by the treaty concluded with Spain in 1796, likewise greatly favours their participation in this branch of commerce; as furs can by that means be transmitted either to the United States, or to any part of Europe, as the merchant chooses, while all peltry, which is conveyed to Montreal, can be sent only to Great Britain; the provision to be exchanged for these articles may also be bought in the cheapest market; and, consequently, at a much lower rate than in Montreal, where the exorbitant duty on all merchandise landed in Canada, and which Great Britain alone has a right to import, raises their price in an enormous degree. The traffic for furs with the Indians is carried on chiefly with rum, but also with guns, gun-powder, balls, blankets, small coral collars, small silver buckles, bracelets, and ear-rings, which are worn by the Indians in proportion as they are more or less rich.

The trade of BIRMINGHAM appears to have rather increased since our last report, which is probably owing to confidence having been in some measure re-established with respect to the situation of Portugal, and of those parts of Germany nearest to the seat of war. We have however again to notice the enforcement of prohibitory laws respecting the importation of our manufactures into foreign countries. The king of Sweden has lately issued an edict, in consequence of which all foreign manufactures are seizable, not merely if attempted to be imported into that country, but even if they should be found in any shop or magazine whatever. Some failures, and the stoppage of goods upon the road, which were destined for that market, have been the consequence of this rigorous enforcement of the prohibition; of which, however, no place feels the effects so much as Lubeck, which has hitherto been the depot to Sweden for all European articles. Our merchants are eagerly preparing to embark again in the Italian trade, in full expectation that that country will now be soon cleared of its invaders. The demands for the East and West Indies have certainly been upon the increase this year; and we have no doubt that the merchants, trading to those countries, will find it advantageous to encourage the exportation to markets which may become of considerable importance to the Birmingham manufactures.

The known intention of government, to bring forward early in the next session of parliament some effectual measure for reducing the present exorbitant price of *Copper*, has not yet had much effect in producing that end. The Birmingham copper and brass companies, however, relying on the promise of his Majesty's ministers, have, with the view of alleviating the losses which the manufacturers will sustain until parliament shall have passed an Act for their relief, generously agreed to continue the prices of copper and brass to the manufacturers for three months, the same as in the preceding three months, although the price of ore has been so great as to have warranted their making a very considerable advance. An order of council, which has been issued, prohibiting the exportation of various sorts of copper for six months, has given much satisfaction to the manufacturers, who have no doubt but that this measure of itself must tend to lower the price of the article, which is the very reason that has induced the mine proprietors to express their disapprobation of it; in fact, the interests of these two parties is so entirely opposite, the one wishing to obtain the article as cheap as possible, and the other to get the highest price they can, that it is not to be wondered they should wholly differ in opinion, both with respect to the causes of the present advanced price of copper, and the measures most proper for reducing it. Some of the arguments of the persons interested in the copper mines of Cornwall against prohibition of exportation, and the proposed admission of foreign copper, are, that the price of copper in England is nearly the same as in the other markets of Europe, and consequently our manufactures are in no danger of being underfold in foreign markets, on account of the high price paid for the material; that there has been no attempt to prove that there is any want of copper for the supply of the navy, the merchant ships, or the manufacturers; but that on the contrary, it has been acknowledged by every person interested, that the home market has been amply supplied, and that there is every reason to suppose it will continue to be so, at such a price as will afford a reasonable profit to the miners and copper makers; that the price of labour, and of materials consumed in the mines, have advanced at least 50 per cent. since 1791; and that as mining is always attended with considerable expence and uncertainty, it cannot be supposed any one would engage in it if he did not expect large profits, in case the mine in which he was concerned should prove productive: therefore, that any interference of government tending to lower the price of copper, must check, if not destroy, the spirit of adventure, and thereby consequently lessen the quantity of copper raised in Great Britain, and in the end throw the trade into the hands of foreigners. It seems however pretty certain, from the number of new mines that have been lately opened, that the present price of copper affords an unusual profit, which, as being prejudicial to our manufactures, ought certainly, by some means, to be reduced.

The accounts we have before given of the flourishing state of the trade of HULL, are strongly confirmed by the following statement of the revenue derived therefrom, which shows at once both its rapid growth and present extent.

Receipt

		£.	s.	d.
Receipt of the Customs for the year	1689	13,191	12	10½
Ditto	1780	79,293	12	3
Ditto (first year of the Dock)	1781	113,804	0	0
Ditto	1783	86,521	19	5½
Ditto	1784	126,660	2	8
Ditto	1793	199,988	4	3½
Ditto	1798	273,664	7	8½

At the beginning of the war, the foreign trade of this place declined a little, till the year 1795, since which it has advanced considerably, as appears by the customs of the year 1798. By comparing the receipt of the latter year with that of 1689, both of which may be accounted medium years, it appears that the revenue has increased to more than twenty times its former amount, and consequently that the commerce of the port is augmented nearly in the same proportion. The receipt of 1781, and the subsequent years compared with 1780, shews the importance of the Dock to this place, though the increase of trade has so far exceeded the ideas of those who planned that accommodation, that we are informed considerable dock-room is already wanted, and it is to be hoped that the spirit of the inhabitants will lead them to undertake adequate improvements of a port which from its situation, and the progress already made, possesses so fair a prospect of attaining the ascendancy over all the maritime towns of England, London excepted. Hull was the first port that engaged in that precarious branch of commerce the Greenland fishery, in 1508, about forty-five years after the discovery of Greenland by Sir H. Willoughby. In the present year, twenty seven ships have sailed from Hull in this trade; twenty three for Greenland, and four for Davis's freights.

An application has been made to the privy council for permission to import naval stores, in neutral bottoms, into the ports of Great Britain, there being at present a want of English ships to carry on the trade. This is a measure of much importance to the carrying trade of the country, and should not be adopted but under the most evident necessity.

#### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report the state of the weather has been such as to do much injury to the late hay crops in the southern parts of the kingdom, especially such as had been cut previously to its commencement; and in the northern counties we find much has been swept away and destroyed from the low grounds by the inundations of the rivers. In these districts too, though the grass has cut thicker than was expected, hay is extremely dear, the whole of the old stacks being nearly exhausted. The second crops in the south are almost every where promising.—Hay averages in St. James's market, 4l. 1s. Clover in Whitechapel, 5l. 10s. per load.—But the excessive wetness of the season has not only done great mischief to the hay, but the corn crops also, by beating them down, as much of the lodged grain will probably never be able to rise again. With regard to corn crops in general, though the harvest must of course be late, they will probably not be far short of the average of former years. But little grain has yet been cut, even in the southern parts of the island, and in the more northern there is nothing nearly ready for the scyckle, except a little early sown barley in warm soils and situations.

Potatoes have generally a very favourable appearance. The prices of grain of every kind are high, and seem still on the advance. Wheat on the 17th averaged throughout England and Wales 73s. Barley 38s. The quartern loaf is 10½d.

*Live Stock.* The prices of both fat and lean cattle are somewhat lower. In Smithfield market, beef fetches 3s. and 4d. to 4s. and 6d. and lamb 3s. and 8d. to 5s. per stone, of 8lb. sinking the offal.

*Horses.* Those for farming purposes are still low, but good saddle horses fetch high prices.

*Late Fairs.*—*Evesham* NEW fair was very well supplied with fat beasts and sheep, inasmuch that many of the former were turned out unfold. At *Warwick* fair there was, however, a very small shew of fat beasts, but a tolerable one of sheep and lambs; the whole sold high. At *Lansdown* fair, which was numerously attended, there was a considerable shew of grazing cattle, the sale of which was heavy, owing to the apprehended shortness of feed. At *Shrewsbury* fair, fine fleece wool sold from 28s. to 30s. per stone: low fleeces declined in price, and some remained unfold on Tuesday: lambs' wool, of which there was not a large quantity, from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per stone. Cattle nearly at the prices of last fair.

Our agricultural and commercial correspondents are requested to dispatch their favours in such time that they may reach us by the 24th instant.